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No. 58

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FLOOD).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

March 30, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MIKE FLOOD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

God of grace and mercy, in You do we find our hope, a hope that cannot disappoint us, for You have poured Your love into our hearts. God, it is Your love that assures us that in all we endure, through all that we are called to persevere, Your love for us bears us up.

Remind us then, first, to hold on to that hope. As we are faced with countless situations and issues that confound and concern us, assure us, once again, that nothing can steal the hope we have in You and in Your activity in this world and in our lives.

May the assurance of Your protection and the certainty of Your direction fill us with a profound sense of joy and peace as we yield our lives to You and trust in the providence of Your will.

Then, let us bear witness to the hope that is found only in You. Keep our testimony of hope strong and unshaking, that our work and our lives would reflect the sublime strength You alone provide.

May we remain bold in our privilege to offer our prayers to You in the strength of Your holy name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

SUPPORTING PEOPLE OVER POLITICS

(Ms. MCCOLLUM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1.

While the majority claims this bill would lower America's energy costs, this bill would directly result in policies that would add to the deficit and incur billions of dollars in environmental costs.

This bill puts polluters over people by putting taxpayers on the hook for environmental cleanup of our public lands. Public lands are just that: They

are public. They belong to the people, not to major corporations, not to foreign-owned mining companies who would ship mined materials over to China for smelting, or to be sold on the global market. How does that protect our national security?

Let me be clear: We need to reform the permitting process to guarantee our transition to a clean, green energy economy. When it comes to leasing our public lands, local communities and Tribal Nations need to be front and center, not oil, gas, and mining interests.

When companies pollute, they need to be held responsible for the cleanup, not the American taxpayer. I support people over politics. H.R. 1 should be rejected.

RECOGNIZING STAFF SERGEANT DAN ABBOTT

(Mr. GOOD of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent, Maneuver Training Center's Staff Sergeant Dan Abbott, who was named Noncommissioned Officer of the Year at the Virginia Army National Guard's 2023 Best Warrior Competition.

The Army National Guard's Best Warrior Competition is a physically and mentally challenging 3-day competition that tests competitors on a variety of skills. Held at Fort Barfoot, 10 Virginia National Guard soldiers participated in this year's competition to demonstrate commitment to the Army values that embody the warrior ethos.

Staff Sergeant Abbott, a former Active-Duty soldier who has been in the Virginia National Guard for about 5 years, showcased his talent and rose above the rest. He will now go on to face soldiers and noncommissioned officers from Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the D.C. National Guard.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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I congratulate Staff Sergeant Abbott on his outstanding accomplishment, and I wish him great success as he continues to represent the Commonwealth of Virginia in the next round of this prestigious competition.

TRANSGENDER DAY OF VISIBILITY

(Mr. STANTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STANTON. On this Transgender Day of Visibility, I want to speak about a young constituent of mine, an 11-year-old girl from Mesa, Arizona.

She wrote me a few days ago to say that one day she wants to grow up to be a doctor or maybe even President. Her favorite color is pink. She loves cats and the yellow minions. She also wants to play on the local soccer team with her friends.

However, because of the wave of anti-LGBTQ legislation introduced in Arizona and other legislatures around the country and right here in Congress, she is afraid, and so is her family.

To that little girl, I want you to know that you are anything but. You are exceptional and you are deserving of every opportunity to pursue your passions and your dreams. Please know that you are loved and you are not alone, and that I and many of my fellow colleagues right here in Congress will continue to work to protect your rights.

Trans youth are kids and they should be able to spend their time being kids, not writing their Congressman to defend their basic rights.

SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

(Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the International Human Rights Defense Act, which I am honored to have joined with Senator MARKEY and Representative JACOBS in introducing just this week.

Now, this is the first bill I have introduced as a Member of Congress and it is an issue that is very personal to me. As the first LGBTQ+ immigrant to serve in this body, I know how important it is for the U.S. to stand for human rights around the world.

Right now, there are nearly 70 countries around the world where LGBTQ+ people are criminalized just for being themselves. In 11 countries, you can be executed for loving your partner, and we know that discrimination exists all across the country and the globe.

Here in the U.S., even our freedoms are being rolled back as we see what happened just this last week in this very Chamber attacking trans people. Our bill ensures that regardless of who sits in the Oval Office, our foreign policy should always reflect a strong commitment to human rights.

This bill permanently creates an LGBTQ+ global envoy office at ambassador-rank level and codifies numerous goals and initiatives within the State Department. LGBTQ+ rights are human rights.

CORRECTING THE ISSUE OF CHILD LABOR IN WEST MICHIGAN

(Ms. SCHOLTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Mr. Speaker, this week I am introducing bipartisan emergency legislation to correct the devastating issue of child labor in west Michigan and across the country.

In west Michigan, we believe in protecting kids. When big companies and corporations go against that goal, we take the necessary steps to hold them accountable. I have heard from my constituents, and I am responding.

Here is what my bill, the Justice For Exploited Children Act, will do and why it is important. Right now, the maximum fine per violation of child labor laws is around \$15,000, and there is no minimum. No minimum.

If you think that is an embarrassingly low price to pay for exploiting a child, you are right. That is because these are the fines that have been on the books since this law was first introduced almost 100 years ago, and they have not been raised.

These meager penalties, effectively pennies for big corporations, allow guilty parties to evade meaningful consequences, and as a result, continue these shameful practices. It is unacceptable. This legislation makes clear that exploiting kids cannot be the cost of doing business.

USING THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AS A TESTING GROUND

(Mr. CASAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CASAR. Mr. Speaker, I am GREG CASAR, and I represent the heart of Texas. I rise today to sound the alarm. Extremist Republicans are using the Texas legislature as a testing ground for their most extreme policies that they plan to spread across the country.

Right now, top Texas officials are considering new laws to, one, create vigilante bounty hunter groups to go after immigrant families; two, defund our public schools; three, bar doctors from providing healthcare to transgender Texans; four, cap how much renewable energy our State can create; five, ban books and drag shows; six, block water breaks for construction workers; seven, ban citizens from Asian countries from attending public college; eight, they have already banned abortion and now they are going after emergency contraception.

This vile blueprint may be the Republicans' plan for our State and our

country, but they are not representative of Texas values. Texans take care of our neighbors, look out for each other. Americans want decent healthcare, housing they can afford, and a decent future for their kids.

As public servants, we should lead with love and integrity. After all, Texas is a native word that means friendship, not cruelty. I may yield back my time, but not my efforts.

LOWER ENERGY COSTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 260 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1.

Will the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD) kindly take the chair.

□ 0911

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to lower energy costs by increasing American energy production, exports, infrastructure, and critical minerals processing, by promoting transparency, accountability, permitting, and production of American resources, and by improving water quality certification and energy projects, and for other purposes, with Mr. FLOOD (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, March 29, 2023, amendment No. 29 printed in House Report 118-30 offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. LUNA) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 30 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of title I of division B the following:

SEC. 20115. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON OIL AND GAS ROYALTY RATES.

It is the sense of Congress that the royalty rate for onshore Federal oil and gas leases should be not more than 12.5 percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from the lease.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, Amendment No. 30 expresses the sense of Congress that the royalty rate for onshore Federal oil and gas leases be 12½ percent. This amendment establishes that it is the sense of Congress that the royalty rate of onshore Federal oil and gas

leases be 12½ percent, the pre-Inflation Reduction Act level. The so-called Inflation Reduction Act was filled with horrific policy and has only made things worse.

The Inflation Reduction Act is geared to severely harm American energy independence by, among other things, increasing royalty rates and fees while restricting access to energy resources.

Our country needs to produce more energy, not less, but Democrats designed their extreme climate agenda to restrict oil and natural gas production.

One measure of the so-called Inflation Reduction Act enabled the Biden administration to raise the oil and gas royalty rate for certain offshore leases from the current 12½ percent to 16.67.

This measure will only result in less oil and gas production, harming consumers and our national security.

The Biden administration doesn't even pretend otherwise. Interior Secretary Deb Haaland said, It resets how and what we consider to be the highest and best use of American resources.

This is about the use of the land, and the Biden administration clearly wants to block all of our lands from the use for oil and gas production.

My amendment simply returns onshore royalty rates to what it was 2 years ago, before this radical Democrat intervention.

This amendment would affirm the intent of the underlying bill, which would reset the royalty rate for onshore leases to 12½ percent.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0915

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, the underlying legislation would already roll back all the positive reforms Democrats have made to the oil and gas leasing program in the Inflation Reduction Act.

For too long, Big Oil paid the taxpayers a pittance for publicly owned gas and oil they extracted and sold for an enormous profit. In the IRA, Democrats fixed our outdated royalty rates, bringing them in line with the royalty rates charged by States. Studies have shown that this will have no impact on gas prices, but it will bring a fair return to the taxpayers.

Republicans want to repeal our reforms and lower royalty rates—again, a giveaway to an industry that clearly doesn't need it. These low royalty rates are part of the reason this bill increases the deficit.

So much for that fiscal responsibility and restraint.

Big Oil doesn't need the giveaway. The rich are getting richer.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, this amendment says that the sense of Congress is that the royalty rates should be 12½ percent, which was the royalty rate before the very misleading and misnamed bill, the Inflation Reduction Act, was passed by my colleagues on the left.

We all know that it wasn't an Inflation Reduction Act, and they publicly call it their climate bill. President Biden has called it the climate bill.

The increase in the royalty rates was simply another way to attack our energy resources here in America. The Democrats know that. The Biden administration knows that. The officials in the Biden administration know that.

In a bill that they call the Inflation Reduction Act, they actually increased inflation by passing a law to say we are going to raise the costs of energy off of Federal lands. It didn't take the market to do it. It was done by the law passed by my colleagues across the aisle.

If you don't believe what I am saying, take the word of the Biden administration. Earlier this month, the Biden administration confirmed this fact in a leaked Bureau of Ocean Energy Management memo on Cook Inlet Lease Sale 258. This is in response to BOEM trying to do an 18¾ percent rate, trying to put the highest rate they could on this sale. The memo reads: "A 16-2/3 percent royalty may be more likely to facilitate expeditious and orderly development of OCS resources and potentially offer greater energy security."

The Biden administration knows this. They know that the lower the royalty rate, the more likely we will have energy security and the more likely we will develop our resources.

They choose to use the highest rate possible to do everything they can to attack American energy, to attack American jobs. It is putting Russia and OPEC over the American people because we are still going to use energy. We are not using less energy. We are just using it from different sources.

Laws like this that were passed on a partisan basis last Congress, that were signed into law by the Biden administration, simply put these bad actors over the American people.

It is time we lower energy costs, pass the Lower Energy Costs Act, and pass it with this great amendment by my friend from Tennessee. I support the amendment.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, let me remind everyone that Big Oil giants reported their largest profits in history in 2022, together making over a trillion dollars in sales, all while American families were struggling.

We can't continue to rely on the decades-old Republican "drill, baby, drill" mantra to lower prices for Americans.

Policies that make us more dependent on fossil fuels will keep subjecting Americans to the whims of dictators and global market shifts, which always means higher energy prices.

Instead, we can invest in clean energy here at home. We can reach our true energy independence, bring stability to the American family, and fight climate change all at the same time.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, it should be noted that the largest oil profit was realized by Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I would like to, once again, remind everyone that H.R. 1 is the pinnacle piece of legislation for the Republican majority. This bill, as the debates have shown throughout these last few days, is a boondoggle. It is a giveaway.

H.R. 1 puts us back into the position of less protection for the American people and less protection for our environment, and it sets us back in the struggle with the ticking time bomb of the climate crisis. H.R. 1 and this amendment continue that pattern. I urge a "no" vote.

As far as H.R. 1, the polluters over people act, if this is the pinnacle of legislative effort on the part of the Republican majority, one can only wonder why we are not concentrating on giving time to the gun violence that is all around us in this country and the recent deaths of children and adults at the Christian church.

That is not an issue with this Republican majority. In fact, they have said they can't do anything about it, that the sacrosanctity of the Second Amendment prevents them from doing anything.

Yet, H.R. 1, the pinnacle, the zenith of their legislative effort, undercuts basic protections for the American people, fundamental, core environmental laws that have protected the American people since the 1970s.

H.R. 1 and this amendment deserve to be defeated.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 31 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 74, line 5, insert "any entity subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China, or any entity that is owned by the Government of the People's Republic of China," before "may".

Page 74, line 9, insert before the period “, or acquire claims subject to the General Mining Law of 1872”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, my amendment provides that any entity subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China or any entity that is owned by the Government of the People's Republic of China may not acquire any interest with respect to the land leased for oil or gas under the Mineral Leasing Act, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and may not acquire claims subject to the General Mining Law of 1872.

We need to secure our land and not make it available for foreign governments, especially the CCP, the Chinese Communist Party. The CCP is one of the greatest threats to American democracy and our homeland.

Since at least 2007, the Department of Defense has consistently recognized China's dominance in the mining of key minerals as a leading national security threat.

The Biden administration is recklessly pursuing a green agenda that makes the United States economy more dependent on critical mined minerals used to make things like batteries.

We cannot continue to allow the genocidal CCP to control that supply chain. We certainly must ensure that the CCP cannot expand its market power by controlling mines even in our own country.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of my commonsense amendment for the sake of our people and our national security, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition, though I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

During our markup of this bill in the committee, Representative GOSAR offered a similar amendment to this one, though it applied only to oil and gas, not mining. I asked if he would consider adding mining to that ban, but that was declined.

I also had an amendment to this bill to include mining in this ban, which was not made in order. However, this Republican amendment, which is very similar to my own, was made in order.

I am glad to see that at least some Republicans have come around to the point of including mining as part of the ban.

If we don't want the Chinese Communist Party developing oil and gas

leases on Federal land and water, then we shouldn't be supportive of the CCP mining our publicly owned minerals.

It isn't hard to find that many foreign-owned parent companies have terrible records of human rights abuses, environmental degradation, harming indigenous communities, and destroying sacred sites.

Some foreign companies, specifically several owned by the Government of China, are known to have horrible records on all of these fronts, yet they can operate freely on our Federal land, including in my home State of Arizona, through their subsidiaries.

I have repeatedly heard from my colleagues that we agree that human rights and environmental abuses are wrong, but so far, they have refused to address the problem.

As the demand for these minerals increases, let's not rush to open our lands to just anyone who wants to mine. Let's take a closer look at who is operating on our Federal lands and work to raise the global standard.

Let me remind Members that under our outdated 150-year-old mining law, mining claimants do not pay a cent, not one penny, for the public's valuable resources that they extract and turn around and sell—nothing. That is a better deal than even oil and gas get.

We absolutely should not be handing our public mineral resources over to the CCP with no fair return to the American people, no return to the American people at all, where the result would be simply just to destroy our lands.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank the ranking member and appreciate bipartisan support on this very important amendment.

I think this is a sign that we are making progress. This is a sign that America is coming together to stand up against the Chinese Communist Party. We need to stand up not only against them but we need to continue standing up against Russia, against OPEC.

That is what H.R. 1 does. It is a bold step in the right direction, and this is a small part of it. I commend the gentleman from Tennessee for crafting this amendment and for getting it made in order.

I support the amendment for a very good reason: We simply cannot let the Chinese Communist Party continue to dominate and take control of not only mineral supply chains but energy supply chains as they are trying to make a move in that area as well, where they are cozying up with the Saudis. They are working with Russia to buy the oil and gas that we have banned from there.

Their objective is dominance. They have made great strides in the min-

erals area, and they are working very hard to do that in energy.

The way we push back against China and the CCP is we produce our energy and minerals here, and we, for sure, don't let China come to America and own any kind of lease on Federal lands or private lands. We produce it ourselves. We send it to our allies.

There was a delegation recently in Germany, and the message they brought back from Germany was gas equals peace. They want us to send them our gas, and we have ample supplies of it.

We just need the pipelines. We need the ports. We need the LNG facilities. We need the vessels to send gas to Europe that is much cleaner than the gas they are getting from Russia. It will help bring peace in Europe if they can get more of our energy here.

Mr. Chair, I again commend the gentleman, and I support the amendment.

□ 0930

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, let me just give one important example of what this amendment addresses.

In my home State of Arizona, at Oak Flat, an area sacred to the Apache people and other indigenous Tribes in Arizona and in New Mexico, there was a deal made to give Federal land to a foreign-owned mining company, Rio Tinto. It is a domestic, local subsidiary but owned by Rio Tinto, which is also partially owned by the Chinese Government. This company has a horrible track record around the globe.

In 2020, it demolished a 46,000-year-old Australian aboriginal site, an irreplaceable cultural site, an artifact and sacred site, to expand an iron mine. This amendment stops rolling out the welcome mat for these mining companies.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman WESTERMAN and my colleague across the aisle for their support.

It should be noted that it is the CCP that launched a reconnaissance balloon across our country. It is the CCP that is flooding our country with fentanyl and killing our kids and poisoning our country.

I urge adoption of this amendment. Let's send a message to China that we have had enough.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk as approved by the Committee on Rules.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of section 20209, insert the following:

(d) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest Service) and the Secretary of the Interior may not accept contributions, as authorized by subsection (a), from non-Federal entities owned by the Communist Party of China (or a person or entity acting on behalf of the Communist Party of China).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this amendment simply ensures that no undue influence can be wielded by the Chinese Communist Party using an existing provision, which I think reflects the overall sentiment behind this anti-CCP and forced labor provision of the entire bill.

The underlying section allows the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to accept and expend funds from non-Federal entities in order to pay for staff and information technology system development to expedite permit processing. They are authorized to accept funds in fiscal years 2023 through 2025.

This amendment prohibits those Secretaries from accepting contributions from non-Federal entities owned by the Communist Party of China or a person or entity acting on behalf of the Communist Party of China. Seems pretty common sense.

There are already provisions in the bill which would prohibit the CCP's involvement in certain parts of our energy market. They should not be allowed to participate in this one any more than they do in the others. There is no reason that our government should be accepting money from this well.

Let's remind ourselves that we are not talking about the people of China who wish to breathe free, like all people in the world do. We are talking about the Communist Party of China. We don't need anything from them.

Mr. Chair, I urge support and adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

Environmental reviews are how we learn about a project's potential impacts on our lands, water, and public health. They are a critical safeguard against harmful industry practices.

The section of the bill this amendment amends says that project sponsors can fund their own environmental reviews. The entire section is wrong, and this amendment begins to recognize that.

It would ban the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior from accepting funds for environmental review from the Chinese Communist Party.

But my question is: Why stop there? What about other foreign adversaries?

What about the entities that have committed human rights abuses?

What about the entities that have lobbied the Federal Government?

How do we ensure that any outside funding will be clear of conflicts of interest?

From my view, we can't.

The Federal Government should have the sole responsibility to conduct unbiased environmental review, because the Federal Government is responsible for protecting its citizens.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague from the other side of aisle that we are finally willing to get together, Democrats and Republicans, and be tough on the Communist Party of China.

Mr. Chair, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for bringing this amendment that makes very clear a stark reality that we don't need the China Communist Party. America does not need the CCP.

They need us to buy the goods they are producing. They need us to buy the minerals that they are mining out of mines they have developed with child slave labor in Africa. They need us to buy the stuff they are producing with slave labor in China.

But we don't need them, and we sure don't need their money here.

I appreciate the ranking member realizing that. I appreciate that the people are speaking. The House of Representatives is the voice of the people, and I believe this is how America feels.

But we need to go further. We need to put actions to our words. We need to show the CCP that America is strong, that we have our own resources, that we can develop these resources better than they can develop them. We can put these resources out on the world market.

Instead of being dependent on others, we can be the ones exporting our goods, growing wealth and jobs here and being a deterrent to the spread of communism, the spread of dictatorships, and all of those things that we as Americans deplore.

At the end of the day, this is about freedom and about promoting those values that our country was founded on.

Mr. Chairman, again, I support this amendment. I appreciate the gentleman bringing it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I concur with much of what Chairman WESTERMAN said. I support the amendment. I don't think it goes far enough.

I think that as we confront the question that he brought up of Chinese communism and their influence and their participation in activities on our public lands and waters, that we need to make sure that that doesn't occur.

But I would extend that further. I would extend it to cronyism. I would extend it to insider trading. I would extend it to large corporate interests, many times foreign-owned companies, dictating our energy policy and production for this country.

The point that we have here, as Representatives of our constituents and the Federal Government, is to protect the American people. To protect the American people is to make sure that their public health and their right to know and their right to seek redress is protected.

H.R. 1 does not do this. This amendment is a step in that direction, but the underlying bill does not.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I urge support of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk approved by the Committee on Rules.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of section 20209, insert the following:

(d) REPORT ON NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the applicable fiscal year, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest Service) and the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that includes, for each expenditure authorized by subsection (a)—

- (1) the amount of funds accepted; and
- (2) the contributing non-Federal entity.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman

from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this amendment simply extends existing reporting requirements. The underlying section allows the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to accept and expend funds from non-Federal entities in order to pay for staff and information technology system development to expedite permit processing. They are authorized to accept funds in fiscal years 2023 through 2025.

In the original bill text, both Secretaries are required to submit annual statements to the committees of jurisdiction explaining why one or both of the following scenarios occurs:

They do not accept funds contributed; or

They accept but do not expend the funds contributed.

This amendment adds the requirement that both Secretaries submit a report to the committee of jurisdiction that includes, for each expenditure authorized:

The amount of funds accepted, and

The contributing non-Federal entity.

I know most folks probably don't read these reports, and they throw them in a pile. However, for future oversight efforts, it is important for the U.S. Congress to both specifically enumerate that agencies retain this information and then require them to provide it to us so not only we can see it but the American people can see how the money is being spent and who is spending it and who is giving it.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, this amendment requires the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to do very basic reporting on funding that the agency would start receiving under the bill from outside groups for processing permits.

The agencies would only have to report at the end of each year how much money they got from which outside groups, not which permits that money funded. This won't do much, if anything, to prevent conflicts of interest and corruption in permitting.

The section that this amendment amends is very, very bad. To me, this amendment demonstrates that some Republicans are noticing the absurdity.

Instead of requiring after-the-fact reporting on outside money influencing our permitting process, why not prevent conflicts of interest in the first place?

Again, the Federal Government should have sole responsibility to conduct unbiased environmental reviews,

because the Federal Government is responsible for protecting its citizens.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, again, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding. I do rise in support of this amendment.

H.R. 1 would allow non-Federal entities to provide money to certain Federal agencies to improve permitting efficiency. This good-governance amendment, offered by my friend from Pennsylvania, would require the Secretaries who accept this money to report on where it came from and how much was provided.

I think there is some confusion about the intent of what is in H.R. 1 about speeding up permitting. Mr. Chair, before I came to Congress, I did engineering work for over two decades. I am a professional engineer, so I worked on a lot of projects where permits were required. Fortunately, we were working with State permitting agencies, and we would hear the same argument from the State permitting agencies: We don't have enough resources and enough people to do these permits. It is going to take longer.

A lot of States have programs where they allow the entity trying to attain the permit to pay money to the agency so their employees can work overtime. It is really a way to increase the resources and get more out of the resources. It is not degrading the environmental protections at all. It is just moving the process forward at a faster rate.

That is what the intent of H.R. 1 is: to move permitting at a faster clip so we can build all kinds of energy; so we can build solar farms and windmills and high-voltage transmission lines; so we can build pipelines; so we can extract minerals and resources here in America. We can process those and we can manufacture things from them.

This is important to making our country a leader in the world by overcoming the position we are in with China on minerals and the position we are in with Russia and OPEC.

Mr. Chair, I support the underlying principle in the bill, and I support the good-governance amendment by my friend from Pennsylvania.

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Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for his comments. Again, the provision also exists. All we are saying is that we should be able to—the American people—should be able to follow the money. If there is a report that says this is where the money came from and this is where it was spent or it wasn't spent, then we can follow the money and we know. That is all we are asking for. That is all this does.

It doesn't slow anything down. It doesn't speed anything up. It just says

you are capable; you are able. There is a way to follow the money.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, there is a way to speed up and deal with the backlog. We, Democrats, in the Inflation Reduction Act fought for and included \$1 billion to deal specifically with NEPA and the review process to bring it up to capacity and staff it. The same can be done for the other agencies that do species reviews, marine reviews, et cetera. It can be done and it needs to be done by the government.

I think the Federal Government should have the sole responsibility to conduct unbiased environmental reviews. That would deal with the backlog. With the \$1 billion under NEPA, we will reach that 2-year threshold that the Trump administration wanted, that the Republican majority wanted, and Senators, including Manchin, wanted. We can do the same with the other agencies as well.

It is about backlog. It is not about continuing a self-fulfilling prophecy. The prophecy has been to starve these departments so that you can claim that things are not being done in a timely fashion.

This is an opportunity. The President has recommended it in his budget to fully allow the transfer of money from the IRA to this review process with other agencies, not just NEPA.

I think this amendment is redundant in the sense that we establish a dependency on outside funding from potential claimants to leases and permits within our Federal lands and waters and depend on them to be able to deal with that backlog.

If we are going to speed this up, let's do it correctly. Let's do it with the taxpayer and the American public's rights and public health in mind and fund them fully. We should allow the President and the departments to transfer money to the areas in which they are needed. That is what speeds it up.

What we are doing today in terms of requiring a report will have no real effect on the backlog and opens the doors to conflicts of interest and corruption in our permitting process.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 34 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk as approved by the House Rules Committee.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 20305(a), strike "subsection (c)" and insert "subsection (c) or (d)".

In section 20305, add at the end the following:

(d) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ACTIONS UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.—An action taken by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to Presidential Determination 2022–11 and described in subsection (b) may not be treated as a covered project or be included in the Permitting Dashboard under subsection (a) if the action was related to the production, separation, processing, construction, or procurement of—

- (1) solar panels;
- (2) electric vehicles;
- (3) electric vehicle batteries; or
- (4) electric vehicle charging stations or infrastructure.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, the FAST Act provides for certain projects to be covered, which means projects that meet statutory requirements can gain voluntary access to a permitting timetable that contains all the necessary Federal environmental reviews and authorizations in one centralized location.

The underlying text ensures certain Defense Production Act projects also receive that covered status unless the project sponsor opts out. This amendment specifically excludes the Defense Production Act projects related to solar panel and EV projects from that preferential treatment.

This amendment does not alter the actual authorities provided in the Defense Production Act; it just says that the administration—any administration—can't get special treatment for projects that have absolutely nothing to do with national security.

Solar energy is often unreliable and cannot compete without subsidies. EVs cannot compete in the competitive market without subsidies.

Mr. Chairman, as far as I know, Congress hasn't declared war since I have been here. Using wartime authorities to subsidize these technologies simply doesn't change those facts. Worse yet, the projects empower the Chinese Communist Party and exploit their regime of slave labor.

Roughly 50 percent of the world's polysilicon necessary to produce solar components comes from Xinjiang and Turkmenistan where they have the slave labor operation. Industry representatives have actually acknowledged the major disruption caused by this Congress' efforts to stop forced labor in the region. We should try to stop it every way we can, and this is one of the ways. Again, the solution is not to abuse wartime authorities to prop up domestic industry incapable of making a profit without generous taxpayer subsidies.

Finally, while this amendment is relatively narrow in scope, I hope we have a broader conversation about the Defense Production Act on our side of the aisle to prevent abuses from this and future administrations.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, this amendment says that if the Secretary of Defense takes any action under the Defense Production Act related to solar panels or electric vehicles, it can't be treated as a covered project under FAST-41. I have my own concerns about FAST-41, specifically around ensuring that communities have proper input in project permitting. This amendment is a blatant attack on clean energy infrastructure, and I cannot support it.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, again, this is about using wartime powers, and we haven't declared war.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. As we know, this bill is about permitting streamlining, including for domestic mineral projects.

The underlying bill allows for mining projects that have received funding under the Defense Production Act to be placed on the existing FAST-41 permitting dashboard.

My colleague's amendment states that mineral projects that contribute to certain technologies, such as electric vehicles, cannot be placed over and above other mined projects.

This amendment also supports responsible deployment of funds under the Defense Production Act.

Mineral production is vital to our national security, and H.R. 1 creates multiple opportunities to streamline the process for mineral development.

Mr. Chair, I recognize at this time the Natural Resources Committee staff who worked tirelessly to advance H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act.

I thank Ashley Nichols, Rebecca Konolige, Rob MacGregor, Tom Connolly, Chris Marklund, Rebekah Hoshiko, Madeline Bryant, Kiel Weaver, Aniela Butler, Murray Miller, Sophia Varnasidis, Will King, Nancy Peele, and Vivian Moeglein.

I also thank the Members of the Republican Conference and their staff for all the work that they have put into this legislation. This has really been a team effort to get this bill to the floor in a record amount of time to address an issue that is very prevalent in our country: to lower energy costs, to make America energy independent, to increase our national security, to break supply chains on China, and to make America be the leader of the world in the future.

H.R. 1 is the first step to that, and we should be proud to have put it on the floor.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and to support the underlying bill.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman and would echo his gratitude for the staff. There are long nights and a lot of details to be worked through. To get these things right, we rely on folks that oftentimes are more the experts than we are. We sure appreciate their sacrifices on our behalf and on behalf of the Nation.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I would be remiss, after the chairman's acknowledgement of his staff, not to do the same.

I thank the Democrats on our committee for their hard work and their effort to keep the worst from happening with H.R. 1. Their work has been phenomenal and all of us on the committee, as members, are very appreciative.

Let me just go back to polluters over people act, H.R. 1. H.R. 1 is supposed to be the pinnacle, the apex of legislative action on the part of the Republican majority. While we are having this discussion, looming over the Nation is the default—the debt ceiling—and the negotiations being promoted by the Republican majority and the cuts that are being promoted to the basic services and programs that the American people not only depend on, but rely on for their lives.

We are not talking about that. All we are hearing is that if permitting doesn't happen the way that the industry wants it in terms of changing the basic laws that protect the American people, their health, and our environment, then we will make that part of the hostage-taking in any discussion and any negotiations that we have around the debt ceiling.

We will continue to work hard, the Republican majority are saying, to gut NEPA, to gut basic environmental and public health laws in this country because that is the zenith of the effort.

H.R. 1 is not a legislative effort; it is a giveaway. It is empowering Big Oil and Big Gas to once again control the energy policy of this Nation, ignore climate change, and cost the American people more and more through the cuts that are being anticipated and through the fact that we are not concentrating on their needs and concentrating on the needs of Big Oil and Big Gas—an industry that doesn't need our attention, doesn't need our help, and certainly does not need the handouts in H.R. 1.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF
NEW JERSEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part B of House Report 118–30.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 75, after line 3, insert the following:
SEC. 20115. OFFSHORE WIND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General shall conduct a study to assess the sufficiency of the environmental review processes for offshore wind projects in place as of the date of the enactment of this section of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and any other relevant Federal agency.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include consideration of the following:

(1) The impacts of offshore wind projects on—

(A) whales, finfish, and other marine mammals;

(B) benthic resources;

(C) commercial and recreational fishing;

(D) air quality;

(E) cultural, historical, and archaeological resources;

(F) invertebrates;

(G) essential fish habitat;

(H) military use and navigation and vessel traffic;

(I) recreation and tourism; and

(J) the sustainability of shoreline beaches and inlets.

(2) The impacts of hurricanes and other severe weather on offshore wind projects.

(3) How the agencies described in subsection (a) determine which stakeholders are consulted and if a timely, comprehensive comment period is provided for local representatives and other interested parties.

(4) The estimated cost and who pays for offshore wind projects.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, like canaries in coal mines, the recent spate of tragic whale and dolphin deaths and a well-founded suspicion that geophysical surveys, including the use of sonar may be a contributing cause, has brought new light and increased scrutiny to the fast-tracking of approximately 3,400 offshore wind turbines covering 2.4 million acres by 2030, more after that by 2040—all embedded into the ocean floor by massive pile drivers—in the North Atlantic Planning Area that includes New Jersey's coast.

The offshore wind industrialization approval process has left unaddressed

and unanswered numerous serious questions concerning the potentially harmful environmental impact on whales, marine life, and the ecosystems that currently allow all sea creatures great and small to thrive.

Cindy Zipf, executive director of Clean Ocean Action, pointed out in testimony at a field hearing chaired by my good friend and colleague, JEFF VAN DREW, that the National Marine Fisheries Service has said, “Offshore wind is a new use of our marine waters, requiring substantial scientific and regulatory review.”

So she asks: So, where is the substantial review?

My amendment, Mr. Chair, requires the U.S. Accountability Office, or GAO, to investigate the sufficiency of the environmental review process for offshore wind projects of the Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and any other relevant Federal agency.

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Among other concerns, GAO would be required to investigate and report to Congress on the impacts of offshore wind projects on whales, finfish, and marine mammals; commercial and recreational fishing; recreation and tourism; invertebrates; essential fish habitat; benthic resources; cultural, historical, and archeological resources; sustainability of shoreline beaches and inlets; military use and navigation/vessel traffic; and the impacts of hurricanes and other severe weather on offshore wind projects.

The GAO would also be tasked to reveal how the agencies determine which stakeholders are consulted, whether a timely and comprehensive comment period is provided for local representatives and interest parties, and the estimated costs and who pays for the offshore wind projects.

Mr. Chair, if and when the wind turbines go online, vessel navigation—including U.S. Navy ships, merchant and cargo ships, fishing boats, and search and rescue operations by the Coast Guard—may be significantly hampered due to radar interference.

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine released a report in 2022—a year ago—titled “Wind Turbine Generator Impacts to Marine Vessel Radar” and found that wind turbine generators “obfuscate the marine vessel radar for both magnetron-based and solid-state radar . . . and can cause significant interference and shadowing that suppress the detection of small contacts.”

The study also found that wind turbine mitigation techniques for marine vessel radar have not—I repeat, have not—been substantially investigated, implemented, matured, or deployed.

That study was from 1 year ago.

The vulnerability of massive structures the size of the Chrysler Building to hurricanes, nor'easters, and superstorms has not been adequately investigated and vetted.

Yet one study in 2012 found that there is very substantial risk that Category 3 and higher hurricanes can destroy one-half or more of the turbines at some locations.

Remember, Mr. Chairman, these are about 1,000 feet tall. They could topple like dominoes.

Any surface appeal argument made by the industry or by the government comparing it to the survivability of ocean wind turbines on the East Coast of the United States to the U.K. or Norway fails because Europe doesn't get hurricanes. They get remnants of our hurricanes. They get bad weather, but they don't get hurricanes.

In like manner, the devastating impact on commercial and recreational fishing has been largely ignored. One expert, Meghan Lapp, gave tremendous testimony at Mr. VAN DREW's hearing. She said: “We are facing the annihilation of our industry at the hands of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.”

New Jersey's amazing shore tourism industry is also being put at grave risk.

Mr. Chairman, with so much at stake and out of an abundance of caution and concern, support my amendment to require a comprehensive and independent review by the GAO. It is absolutely warranted.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WEBER of Texas). The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, this amendment requires the Government Accountability Office to study the sufficiency of the current environmental review process for offshore wind projects.

I think we can all agree that offshore energy projects, including offshore wind projects, need to be studied thoroughly before being built, and the National Environmental Policy Act helps us do that review. However, H.R. 1, the polluters over people act, guts the National Environmental Policy Act.

If I lived in a coastal community, I would be pretty nervous about how H.R. 1 makes it harder for stakeholders to weigh in on projects that might affect my community. This amendment scrutinizes the environmental review process for renewable energy development, but the underlying bill guts the review process for all offshore development.

As we have seen in the Gulf, the infrastructure needed for oil and gas drilling has decimated wetlands, and oil spills like the BP disaster close beaches and kill wildlife.

Scientists have found that seismic surveys for offshore oil exploration are far more damaging to marine mammals than surveys for offshore wind.

A couple-page GAO study on whether environmental reviews of offshore wind are strong enough doesn't make up for the cuts to those reviews in H.R. 1. A better path forward is to reject the polluters over people act and, instead,

make sure Federal agencies have the tools, capacity, and resources they need to complete reviews in a timely fashion.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 20114, add the following:

SEC. 20115. GAO REPORT ON WIND ENERGY IMPACTS.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall publish a report on all potential adverse effects of wind energy development in the North Atlantic Planning Area (as described in the 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016)), including associated infrastructure and vessel traffic, on—

(1) maritime safety, including the operation of radar systems;

(2) economic impacts related to commercial fishing activities; and

(3) marine environment and ecology, including species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or designated as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) in the North Atlantic Planning Area.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chairman, again, I thank the chairman for his help and his support. I thank the Congressman, Dr. ANDY HARRIS, for traveling the great distance to New Jersey to be at the hearing that we had in the field. I thank Congressman CHRIS SMITH for his support and traveling, as well, and I thank Congressman SCOTT PERRY. They were all there.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment and to clear up the misconceptions that continue to float around amongst the mainstream media, this administration, and pro-wind advocacy groups, and highlight what is nothing less than an existential threat to our coastlines and the millions of people and communities who rely upon them.

Proponents of offshore wind claim that it is a necessary step in order to

transition the United States to clean energy. Yet, oddly enough, BOEM's own environmental impact statement admits that offshore wind will have no impact of any substance on combating climate change and will, in fact, increase greenhouse gas emissions.

Proponents say that it will stimulate economic activity and create thousands of U.S. jobs. Yet, offshore wind turbines are being constructed in Europe and China and not in the United States, and offshore wind companies are attempting to circumvent the Jones Act so they can use cheaper foreign vessels and cheaper crews.

Plus, BOEM has admitted that commercial fisheries will have to—this is important—completely abandon their fishing grounds as a result of offshore wind. Destroying one job to create another is not job creation.

Let's talk about the offshore wind companies themselves.

Orsted, which is building offshore wind farms off of New Jersey's coast, is based in Denmark and used to go by the name Danish Oil and Natural Gas.

Equinor, which is building offshore wind farms off of New York, is based in Norway and is a self-described petroleum refining company.

British Petroleum, BP, which is building offshore wind farms off of New York and Massachusetts, is based in England.

Avangrid, which is building offshore wind farms off Connecticut, has its parent company based in Spain.

These are foreign-owned companies that have bought millions—not thousands, I am not exaggerating here—millions of acres of our ocean, our American ocean, in the Atlantic and intend to expand into the Gulf, Pacific Ocean, and our Great Lakes, as well.

Every great body of water this country is blessed with will now be at the mercy of foreign-owned energy companies, thanks to the Biden administration.

More than 50 percent of our energy, if this plan were to go to fruition, would come from foreign countries. We would rely upon them, and they would not be under our control. That is shameful.

They say that the surveying and construction of these offshore wind farms are not resulting in marine mammal deaths. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have lived there, and I see it.

That begs the question: Why is BOEM offering incidental take authorizations to these companies? For those who don't know what that means, for those who don't understand it, it is the accidental harming or killing of marine species. It is not just whales. It is dolphins and others.

Wind companies need these ITAs because these industrial wind grids are leased right on top of the foraging grounds and the migration routes for the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale. NOAA's own scientists have sounded the alarms on how these projects will affect right whales not just now but for many decades to come.

I beg to differ. I beg to differ with the proponents who claim that offshore wind will boost our ecotourism along the coast. Would you choose to go to a shore that consisted of thousands of industrialized wind turbines that rise to nearly 1,000 feet tall?

Realize, Mr. Chairman, there is no casino in Atlantic City that is this tall.

Orsted themselves conducted a survey in my home county, Cape May, which is a tourist county, on whether tourists would return after these wind grids are built. Fifteen percent said they wouldn't even think about returning, and Orsted considered this a good thing. Perhaps they forgot to look into what exactly a 15 percent reduction in tourism would do. It would be a loss of \$1 billion.

Mr. Chairman, I could talk about defense and standing up for my constituents. Please vote for this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who is our leader in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I thank Ranking Member GRIJALVA for yielding and for his leadership in opposition to the polluters over people act.

I must say that the concern of the gentleman from New Jersey—we just heard about ocean animals—is touching, considering the effect that climate change will have on all wildlife and all of us, for that matter.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this bad faith amendment aimed at slowing our Nation's transition to the affordable clean energy economy we need to address the climate crisis and create good-paying American jobs. With nearly 164,000 New Yorkers already working in the clean energy industry, the State is expected to create more than 10,000 additional jobs through its commitment to developing 9,000 megawatts of offshore wind energy in the coming years.

Mr. Chairman, if you are worried about the potential adverse effects of wind energy development, you will be pleased to know that the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is already required to perform substantial environmental reviews. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's Renewable Energy Program subject matter experts are best equipped to analyze potential environmental and industry impacts of offshore wind.

Considering this, it is strange that my colleague from New Jersey is supporting an appropriations request to defund the Renewable Energy Program.

It is also strange that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle claim to worry about the industry's impact on whales when most of them oppose the

North Atlantic right whale vessel strike reduction rule. The data shows that most whale killings are attributed to vessel strikes.

Again, Mr. Chairman, this is a bad faith attack on offshore wind, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, as we finish the amendment process under the jurisdiction of the Natural Resources Committee, let me just close by saying that the polluters over people act, H.R. 1, has one distinct and sole purpose, and that is to dismantle, weaken, and eliminate basic laws and legal protections that have been in place for over 50 years around important issues of public health and environment.

What we have heard today is rationale regarding permitting reform, rationale regarding energy independence and dominance, but the sole purpose of these concepts is dog whistles. They are dog whistles for climate denial and no action. They are dog whistles for having corporate dominance, not public interest, in charge of the most vital natural resource, and that is our people.

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H.R. 1, the polluters over people act, is a basic assault on public health, public interest, and it prevents us from dealing with the reality of climate change and the need to take action now.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 30003. FEDERAL GENERAL PERMITS.

Section 402(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) The Administrator is authorized to issue general permits under this section for discharges of similar types from similar sources.

“(B) The Administrator may require submission of a notice of intent to be covered under a general permit issued under this section, including additional information that the Administrator determines necessary.

“(C) If a general permit issued under this section will expire and the Administrator decides not to issue a new general permit for discharges similar to those covered by the expiring general permit, the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of such decision at least two years prior to the expiration of the general permit.

“(D) If a general permit issued under this section expires and the Administrator has not published a notice in accordance with subparagraph (C), until such time as the Administrator issues a new general permit for discharges similar to those covered by the expired general permit, the Administrator shall—

“(i) continue to apply the terms, conditions, and requirements of the expired general permit to any discharge that was covered by the expired general permit; and

“(ii) apply such terms, conditions, and requirements to any discharge that would have been covered by the expired general permit (in accordance with any relevant requirements for such coverage) if the discharge had occurred before such expiration.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has a very simple objective. All it is designed to do is provide certainty.

They have discharge permits that are granted often to ports, to vessels large and small and different operators that are required to discharge, making sure that what they are discharging is properly evaluated to ensure that it doesn't cause adverse impact to the environment.

These permits are normally granted for a 5-year period of time, but what we found is that upon expiration of the permits, we have seen gaps of months and months and months, creating uncertainty for those operators.

What this amendment does is it very simply says that if a permit expires, you just get a continuance, you get a continuance of the existing permit conditions until the agency works to re-certify or to re-up the permit.

The second thing that it does is it says that if you have a continuing operation, and if there are some changes that the agency wants in regard to the operations of the permit, then that is fine, but you have to begin that process 2 years ahead of time, giving the operators ample time to adjust or adapt to the new conditions.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment. While I recognize the amendment's underlying goal is to make it easier to obtain a Clean Water Act permit, not all permits have the same potential impacts on water quality.

We need to take care to distinguish between those permits that can be expedited because of their minimal impact on the environment and those that need additional attention and scrutiny.

The Clean Water Act already authorizes the use of general permits to allow a more expedited process for activities in the wetlands that will cause only minimal adverse environmental effects when performed separately and will have only minimal cumulative adverse effects on the environment.

Current EPA regulations also allow the issuance of general permits for point source discharges that involve the same or substantially similar types of operations, such as construction-related activities, urban stormwater, and the western and central Gulf of Mexico offshore oil and gas activities.

The amendment attempts to codify existing EPA regulations on general use permits for point source discharges without the safeguard that the activities have only a minimal impact on the environment. The amendment does not prescribe how these new requirements will interact with existing general permit authority.

Conflicting standards may have the opposite effect that the Representative intends. It may restrict EPA's authority to determine which activities are eligible to use the more streamlined process of obtaining general permit coverage and those activities more appropriately reviewed under a more rigorous individual permit authority. Boggling down the EPA with layers of rules will not make obtaining a permit easier.

The amendment also expands who can apply an expired general use permit onto new projects. Under current law, current permittees who file a notice of intent to be covered under a general use permit scheduled for reissuance remain covered by the previous permit, even if there should be a lapse between expiration and reissuance.

The amendment requires the new applicant also be allowed to use an expired permit regardless of whether or not the permit is likely to be renewed. Allowing automatic expansion of permits that have not been renewed for legitimate concerns will not improve water quality.

I stand ready to work with Representative GRAVES or any other colleague who seeks to achieve sensible permitting reform while continuing to uphold our Nation's water quality. However, this amendment does not uphold our Nation's water quality, and that is why I will oppose it.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, thankfully, the amendment described by the ranking member is not the amendment that we are offering today.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CARL), a

member of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. CARL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate our colleagues on the other side of the aisle pointing out all these different rules and regulations that we have to go through for a vessel to simply come in and out.

This amendment is very simple. It says if you have a permit today and it expires today, that permit is good until the new permit is issued. It has nothing to do with further checking of water quality because that is already set up in the first permit. The layers of government bureaucracy are already put in place.

All this amendment very simply says is you can continue running your business until we have time to do our job. It is hard to run a business based on the Federal Government's time clock because the government gets in no hurry. The slower they get, the more important they feel. The business community cannot handle this. We have got to give the business community some help, and this is help.

Again, all this is simply saying is you carry on the way that you have agreed to carry on for the last 5 years, and we will get to you as quick as we can. I think it is a great amendment, and I am here to support it.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Let me again clarify. The ranking member's comments, while clearly concerning, do not apply to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let me read from the amendment. "The Administrator is authorized," it doesn't say, "they shall." It says, "is authorized." The second section says, "The Administrator may require."

These are discretionary terms. There is nothing in here that is mandatory. It creates the ability of the Administrator to offer a general permit.

Most importantly, let's keep in mind, this doesn't waive any environmental laws or anything along those lines. What this does is, it simply says that if a permit has been issued and the agency is not fast enough in re-upping the permit, then what happens is that you continue operating under the previously approved permit.

Now, if the agency wants to reject a permit, if they want to take an action, all of that discretion is still retained by the Administrator.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the distinguished majority leader and the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) for yielding, for his leadership on introducing this amendment, which I support, and especially introducing this bill.

Mr. Chairman, we all ought to be focused on helping low-income families who are struggling. Families all across America are struggling under the weight of high inflation, all the spend-

ing that has come out of Washington under President Biden, but especially led and driven by this anti-American energy policy that we have seen from President Biden that has dramatically increased costs on American families.

How are people getting hit by all of President Biden's anti-American energy policies?

You can see it right here. Gas prices, every time you go to the pump, people are paying 50 percent more. That takes money out of families' paychecks every single week when they go to fill up their vehicle.

You look at the utility bills people are paying. They are paying 40 percent more, 25 percent more on their utility bills in some areas of the country, making it harder for them to heat their homes during a cold winter. As we approach summer, people want to turn on their air conditioner. They are going to be paying a lot more. That takes money out of their pocket.

Oh, by the way, when you look at what President Biden passed last year, he passed a \$6 billion tax increase on natural gas, which is one of the drivers of higher electricity bills.

The good news is, Mr. Chairman, Republicans have answered the pleas that so many families have been raising by bringing H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act, to the floor.

This is a bill focused on helping those families who have been struggling, who have been saying for the last 2 years: Is anybody in Washington looking out for the families who are living paycheck to paycheck, who cannot make ends meet, who are sick and tired of runaway inflation and higher costs?

The answer is yes. House Republicans are here with an answer to this problem.

I think it is important to understand how we got here. It wasn't by accident. President Biden as a candidate said he was going to go and try to destroy the energy industry, stop drilling in America.

Day one, the day President Biden took office, he started taking immediate action to attack American energy. He canceled the Keystone pipeline. He started putting his bureaucrats in place to put red tape in the way of American production of oil and natural gas.

Now, you may think that is because the President is against pipelines and the President is against oil and natural gas. He is not. In fact, while President Biden was canceling the Keystone pipeline from Canada to the United States, he green-lighted a pipeline from Russia to Germany. He bailed out Putin while he was sticking it to families in America, and they paid a higher price for it here at home.

Then, at the same time, he was making it harder to produce energy in America: Getting agencies to stop issuing permits and canceling lease sales. It wasn't because he was against oil and gas. No.

During the time that he was making it harder to get oil and gas in America,

he was calling Vladimir Putin—again there is that name—calling Russia, asking them to produce more oil for America. Putin said no.

Then he got on Air Force One and begged the Saudis to produce more oil. The Saudis said no, because the Saudis want a high price for gasoline.

Who pays for that? Hardworking families.

All these climate justice warriors who fly all around the world on their private jets, they take jet fuel. The last time I checked, there are no solar panels on the wings of Air Force One.

Again, the President is not against oil. He is just against American oil.

Why don't we ask this question? If the President is not against oil, he is just against American oil, where are we getting our energy from?

Where are we getting our critical minerals from?

They talk about electric vehicles as if everybody is driving electric cars. One day, maybe that is where the world goes. Technology still needs to advance a lot to get to that point. Today, maybe 5–10 percent of the cars on the road are electric.

If you are going to advance it, like, California says they are going to ban fossil fuel cars in California. Of course, ironically, days after the Governor said he was going to ban fossil fuel cars, he told people they cannot plug their electric car into the socket because they are about to have power outages because the grid can't handle it.

Again, where does the energy come from?

You don't plug that electric car into a tree. You have got to actually use baseload energy.

Where does the battery come from, by the way, that you are charging?

We know right now the batteries are coming from China.

President Biden has made it very clear, he wants to make it harder to produce in America, but he is not against the production. He is going to countries like Russia, China, and Venezuela.

Look at the list. Are these the people we want to become dependent on?

The question is no longer do we or do we not get oil. It is where we get it from.

Now, what Republicans have said and what H.R. 1 gets us back to is why don't we get our energy from America?

It is a pretty straightforward answer.

President Biden said no to America. But, again, he was begging Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. He is trying to ease sanctions on Venezuela right now to get more of their oil.

If it is all about carbon emissions and saving the planet, why don't we use the facts?

Let's talk science for a moment.

Where is the cleanest place to make things in the world?

Who has the highest standards?

I know some on the left wake up every day, and they just want to trash America. We have the best standards in

the world. If you want to make oil anywhere in the world—and, again, they are not against oil; they just don't want it made in America.

However, look at the countries they are begging to make more oil, countries that emit more carbon to make the same oil. Then they put that oil on a tanker and send it to the United States. Think of the lunacy of that policy.

We would love to make it here and put it in a pipeline, which is the safest way to transport it. They don't even want you to be able to build the pipelines. We eased that in the bill so we can actually build real infrastructure in America.

If you are worried about carbon emissions, there is good news for you: the Lower Energy Costs Act solves that problem because by making it in America, you make it in the best place in the world.

We also address critical minerals.

You want to make computer chips? You want to make electric car batteries?

They are going to be made somewhere in the world.

Where are they going to be made?

Right now, under President Biden's policies, it is almost impossible to get permits to mine for those minerals in America.

They are getting made. The problem is, they are getting made in countries like China. Go look at the environmental standards of China. I know the President's Energy Secretary said, just a few days ago, that we can learn something from China on clean energy.

I am not sure if she has been traveling around America. I know she is traveling around to other countries.

How could you possibly say we could learn from China?

No one does it cleaner than America. Many would argue no one does it dirtier than China.

□ 1030

Why would you want to be making our country more dependent on China? In our bill, we actually say we can make those things in America again. We have them here.

Look at the plaque right above the Speaker's rostrum. "Let us develop the resources of our land. . . ."

Well, Mr. Speaker, we actually do fulfill that promise in this bill by letting us develop the resources in our land, not in China.

They can go make stuff in China. We shouldn't be addicted to those products because President Biden shut off our ability to make things in America.

These policies make nothing but common sense. The good thing about it is you don't just get the advantages of lower carbon emissions globally by passing this bill.

For families across America who are sick and tired of the lunacy and hypocrisy of the left's policies, it lowers costs for families.

There is only one free market country in the world that has abundant re-

sources. That is America. If you look at the other countries that we have become dependent on, they want a higher price. They are part of cartels like OPEC.

We can make OPEC irrelevant if we make more energy in America. We have got the resources.

You can go to Port Fourchon in south Louisiana, my district, and see areas where we can produce hundreds of thousands of barrels a day that are being closed off, where it is almost impossible for them to get permits. They can't even move pipelines.

Go to Pennsylvania where they can produce oil and natural gas, but they can't even get it to their neighbors in New York and the New England States because they are abusing Federal laws in all of these different agencies to stop the building of the infrastructure for pipelines.

Their argument is that they don't want oil and natural gas. Well, they are getting the oil and natural gas. They are just getting it from other countries, from tankers coming into the New England States instead of pipelines made in America.

None of this makes any sense. There is an answer. The answer is let's stand up for those families who are sick and tired of paying more when they know we have the ability here to do it ourselves. We can become energy independent again.

It is a national security issue, but it is a bread and butter, kitchen table issue for those families who are struggling.

Stop being dependent on foreign countries like President Biden has made us. Let's get back to the sound principles that have been proven to work, again, in the cleanest place to make things in the world—the United States of America.

Let's stand up for those families who are sick and tired of paying too much. Let's actually get good policy put into law that fights for those families who have been left behind for far too long.

Let's pass the Lower Energy Costs Act. Let's get this country back on track, and let's lower prices for those families who are struggling.

Mr. Chair, I urge passage of this amendment.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–30 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 20 by Mr. WESTERMAN of Arkansas.

Amendment No. 25 by Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ of New Mexico.

Amendment No. 26 by Mr. LEVIN of California.

Amendment No. 31 by Mr. OGLES of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 34 by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 35 by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 36 by Mr. VAN DREW of New Jersey.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. WESTERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 20, printed in part B of House Report 118–30 offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 407, noes 26, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 174]

AYES—407

Adams	Cartwright	Espallat
Aderholt	Case	Estes
Aguilar	Casten	Evans
Alford	Chavez-DeRemer	Ezell
Allen	Cherfilus-	Fallon
Allred	McCormick	Feenstra
Amodei	Chu	Ferguson
Armstrong	Ciicilline	Pinstad
Arrington	Ciscomani	Fischbach
Auchincloss	Clark (MA)	Fitzgerald
Babin	Clarke (NY)	Fitzpatrick
Bacon	Cline	Fleischmann
Baird	Cloud	Flood
Balderson	Clyburn	Poster
Balint	Clyde	Foushee
Banks	Cohen	Fox
Barr	Cole	Frankel, Lois
Barragán	Collins	Franklin, C.
Bean (FL)	Comer	Scott
Beatty	Connolly	Fry
Bentz	Costa	Fulcher
Bera	Courtney	Gaetz
Bergman	Craig	Gallagher
Beyer	Crane	Gallego
Bice	Crawford	Garamendi
Biggs	Crenshaw	Garbarino
Bilirakis	Crockett	Garcia (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Crow	Garcia, Mike
Bishop (NC)	Cuellar	Gimenez
Blumenauer	Curtis	Golden (ME)
Blunt Rochester	D'Esposito	Goldman (NY)
Boebert	Davids (KS)	Gomez
Bost	Davidson	Gonzales, Tony
Boyle (PA)	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez,
Brecheen	Davis (NC)	Vicente
Brown	De La Cruz	González-Colón
Brownley	Dean (PA)	Good (VA)
Buchanan	DeGette	Gooden (TX)
Buck	DeLauro	Gosar
Bucshon	DelBene	Gottheimer
Budzinski	Deluzio	Granger
Burchett	DeSaulnier	Graves (LA)
Burgess	DesJarlais	Graves (MO)
Burlison	Dingell	Green (TN)
Calvert	Doggett	Green, Al (TX)
Cammack	Donalds	Greene (GA)
Caraveo	Duarte	Griffith
Carbajal	Duncan	Grijalva
Cárdenas	Dunn (FL)	Grothman
Carey	Edwards	Guest
Carl	Ellzey	Guthrie
Carter (GA)	Emmer	Hageman
Carter (LA)	Escobar	Harder (CA)
Carter (TX)	Eshoo	Harris

Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
James
Jeffries
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick

NOES—26

Bonamici
Bowman
Bush
Carson
Casar
Correa
Fletcher
Frost
Garcia (IL)

NOT VOTING—7

Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cleaver

McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Radewagen
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Santos
Sarbanes
Scalise

Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

□ 1101

Ms. TOKUDA, Messrs. KIM of New Jersey, SHERMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Messrs. CARSON, and TAKANO changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mses. PORTER, ADAMS, DEGETTE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. DELAURO changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS. LEGER FERNANDEZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 25, printed in part B of House Report 118–30 offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 323, noes 109, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 175]

AYES—323

Adams
Aderholt
Aguiar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
DeLauro
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciocline
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Ezell
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi

Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating

Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
LaMalfa
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin

NOES—109

Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Bean (FL)
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brecheen
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Estes
Fallon
Ferguson
Fitzgerald

Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Radewagen
Ramirez
Raskin
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell

Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

McClain
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Steube
Strong
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—8

Castor (FL) Hoyle (OR) Pocan
 Castro (TX) Kelly (IL) Stansbury
 Cleaver Lee (CA)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1105

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 26, printed in
 part B of House Report 118-30 offered
 by the gentleman from California (Mr.
 LEVIN), on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the noes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 205, noes 228,
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 176]

AYES—205

Adams Escobar Lieu
 Aguilar Eshoo Lofgren
 Allred Espaillat Lynch
 Auchincloss Evans Magaziner
 Balint Fletcher Manning
 Barragán Foster Matsui
 Beatty Foushee McBath
 Bera Frankel, Lois McClellan
 Beyer Frost McCollum
 Bishop (GA) Gallego McGarvey
 Blumenauer Garamendi McGovern
 Blunt Rochester Garcia (IL) Meeks
 Bonamici Garcia (TX) Menendez
 Bowman Garcia, Robert Meng
 Boyle (PA) Golden (ME) Mfume
 Brown Goldman (NY) Moore (WI)
 Brownley Gomez Morelle
 Budzinski Gottheimer Moskowitz
 Bush Green, Al (TX) Moulton
 Caraveo Grijalva Mrvan
 Carbajal Harder (CA) Mullin
 Cárdenas Hayes Nadler
 Carson Higgins (NY) Neal
 Carter (LA) Himes Neguse
 Cartwright Horsford Nickel
 Casar Houlihan Nickerson
 Case Hoyer Norton
 Casten Huffman Ocasio-Cortez
 Cherfilus-Ivey Omar
 McCormick Jackson (IL) Pallone
 Chu Jackson (NC) Panetta
 Cicilline Jackson Lee Pappas
 Clark (MA) Jacobs Pascarell
 Clarke (NY) Jayapal Payne
 Clyburn Jeffries Pelosi
 Cohen Johnson (GA) Peltola
 Connolly Kamlager-Dove Perez
 Correa Kaptur Peters
 Costa Keating Pettersen
 Courtney Khanna Phillips
 Craig Kildee Pingree
 Crockett Kilmer Plaskett
 Crow Kim (NJ) Pocan
 Davids (KS) Krishnamoorthi Porter
 Davis (IL) Kuster Pressley
 Dean (PA) Landsman Quigley
 DeGette Larsen (WA) Ramirez
 DeLauro Larson (CT) Raskin
 DelBene Lee (NV) Ross
 DeSaulnier Lee (PA) Ruiz
 Dingell Leger Fernandez Ruppersberger
 Doggett Levin Ryan

Sablan
 Salinas
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Scholten
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Slotkin
 Smith (WA)
 Sorensen
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stevens
 Strickland
 Swalwell
 Sykes
 Takano
 Thanedar
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tokuda
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood
 Vargas
 Vasquez
 Veasey
 Velázquez
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weston
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)

NOES—228

Aderholt
 Alford
 Allen
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bean (FL)
 Bentz
 Bergman
 Bice
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NC)
 Boebert
 Bost
 Brecheen
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Burlison
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carey
 Carl
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Chavez-DeRemer
 Ciscomani
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Cole
 Collins
 Comer
 Crane
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Cuellar
 Curtis
 D'Esposito
 Davidson
 Davis (NC)
 De La Cruz
 Deluzio
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Donalds
 Duarte
 Duncan
 Dunn (FL)
 Edwards
 Ezell
 Estes
 Fallon
 Emmet
 Ezzell
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Finstad
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Flood
 Foxx
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fry
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Garbarino
 Garcia, Mike
 Gimenez
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 González-Colón
 Good (VA)
 Gooden (TX)
 Gosar
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Greene (GA)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hageman
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hern
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Hinson
 Houchin
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Hunt
 Issa
 Jackson (TX)
 James
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kean (NJ)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kiggans (VA)
 Kiley
 Kim (CA)
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaLota
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Langworthy
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lawler
 Lee (FL)
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Loudermilk
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luna
 Luttrell
 Mace
 Malliotakis
 Mann
 Massie
 Mast
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCormick
 McHenry
 Meuser
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (OH)
 Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Mills
 Molinaro
 Moolenaar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Moran
 Moylan
 Murphy
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Norman
 Nunn (IA)
 Obernolte
 Ogles
 Owens
 Palmer
 Pence
 Perry
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Radewagen
 Reschenthaler
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Santos
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Self
 Sessions
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smucker
 Spartz
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stewart
 Strong
 Tenney
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Turner
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dyne
 Van Orden
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams (NY)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yakym
 Zinke

NOT VOTING—7

Castor (FL) Hoyle (OR) Napolitano
 Castro (TX) Kelly (IL)
 Cleaver Lee (CA)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1110

Messrs. BACON and YAKYM changed
 their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 31, printed in
 part B of House Report 118-30 offered
 by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr.
 OGLES), on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the ayes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 405, noes 24,
 not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 177]

AYES—405

Adams Carson Donalds
 Aderholt Carter (GA) Duarte
 Aguilar Carter (LA) Duncan
 Alford Carter (TX) Dunn (FL)
 Allen Cartwright Edwards
 Allred Case Ellzey
 Amodei Casten Emmer
 Armstrong Chavez-DeRemer Escobar
 Arrington Cherfilus-Eshoo
 Auchincloss McCormick Espaillat
 Babin Chu Estes
 Bacon Cicilline Evans
 Baird Ciscomani Ezell
 Balderson Clark (MA) Fallon
 Balint Cline Feenstra
 Banks Cloud Ferguson
 Barr Clyburn Finstad
 Barragán Clyde Fischbach
 Bean (FL) Cohen Fitzgerald
 Bentz Cole Fitzpatrick
 Bera Collins Fleischmann
 Bergman Comer Flood
 Beyer Connolly Foster
 Bice Costa Foushee
 Biggs Courtney Foxx
 Bilirakis Craig Frankel, Lois
 Bishop (GA) Crane Franklin, C.
 Bishop (NC) Crawford Scott
 Blunt Rochester Crenshaw Fry
 Boebert Crockett Fulcher
 Bost Crow Gaetz
 Boyle (PA) Cuellar Gallagher
 Brecheen Curtis Gallego
 Brown D'Esposito Garamendi
 Brownley Davids (KS) Garbarino
 Buchanan Davidson Garcia (IL)
 Buck Davis (IL) Garcia (TX)
 Bucshon Davis (NC) Garcia, Mike
 Budzinski De La Cruz Gimenez
 Burchett Dean (PA) Golden (ME)
 Burgess DeGette Goldman (NY)
 Burlison DeLauro Gonzales, Tony
 Calvert DelBene Gonzalez,
 Cammack Deluzio Vicente
 Caraveo DeSaulnier González-Colón
 Carbajal DesJarlais Good (VA)
 Cárdenas Diaz-Balart Gooden (TX)
 Carey Dingell Gosar
 Carl Doggett Gottheimer

Granger Matsui
Graves (LA) McBath
Graves (MO) McCaul
Green (TN) McClain
Green, Al (TX) McClellan
Greene (GA) McClintock
Griffith McCollum
Grijalva McCormick
Grothman McGarvey
Guest McGovern
Guthrie McHenry
Hageman Meeks
Harder (CA) Menendez
Harris Meuser
Harshbarger Mfume
Hayes Miller (IL)
Hern Miller (OH)
Higgins (LA) Miller (WV)
Higgins (NY) Miller-Meeks
Hill Mills
Himes Molinaro
Hinson Moolenaar
Horsford Mooney
Houchin Moore (AL)
Houlahan Moore (UT)
Hoyer Moore (WI)
Hudson Moran
Huizenga Morelle
Hunt Moskowitz
Issa Moulton
Ivey Moylan
Jackson (IL) Mrvan
Jackson (NC) Mullin
Jackson (TX) Murphy
Jackson Lee Nadler
James Napolitano
Jeffries Neal
Johnson (LA) Neguse
Johnson (OH) Nehls
Johnson (SD) Newhouse
Jordan Nickel
Joyce (OH) Norcross
Joyce (PA) Norman
Kaptur Norton
Kean (NJ) Nunn (IA)
Keating Obernolte
Kelly (MS) Ogles
Kelly (PA) Owens
Khanna Pallone
Kiggans (VA) Palmer
Kildee Panetta
Kiley Pappas
Kilmer Pascarell
Kim (CA) Payne
Krishnamoorthi Pelosi
Kuster Peltola
Kustoff Pence
LaHood Perez
LaLota Perry
LaMalfa Peters
Lamborn Pettersen
Landsman Pfluger
Langworthy Phillips
Larsen (WA) Pingree
Larson (CT) Plaskett
Latta Pocan
LaTurner Porter
Lawler Posey
Lee (FL) Pressley
Lee (NV) Quigley
Leger Fernandez Radewagen
Lesko Raskin
Letlow Reschenthaler
Levin Rodgers (WA)
Lofgren Rogers (AL)
Loudermilk Rogers (KY)
Lucas Rose
Luetkemeyer Rosendale
Luna Ross
Luttrell Rouzer
Lynch Roy
Mace Ruiz
Magaziner Ruppertsberger
Malliotakis Rutherford
Mann Ryan
Manning Sablan
Massie Salazar
Mast Salinas

NOES—24

Bonamici Garcia, Robert
Bowman Huffman
Bush Jacobs
Casar Jayapal
Clarke (NY) Johnson (GA)
Correa Kamlager-Dove
Fletcher Kim (NJ)
Frost Lee (PA)

Sánchez Santos
Santos Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Bentz
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais

Meng
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Ramirez
Sherman
Takano
Tlaib
Tokuda

NOT VOTING—11

Beatty Cleaver Lee (CA)
Blumenauer Gomez Lieu
Castor (FL) Hoyle (OR)
Castro (TX) Kelly (IL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1114

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Chair, I was not recorded
on rollcall no. 177. Had I been present, I
would have voted “aye” on rollcall no. 177.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 34, printed in
part B of House Report 118–30 offered
by the gentleman from Pennsylvania
(Mr. PERRY), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 201, noes 230,
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 178]

AYES—201

Aderholt Diaz-Balart Hudson
Alford Donalds Huizenga
Allen Duarte Hunt
Amodei Duncan Issa
Armstrong Dunn (FL) Jackson (TX)
Arrington Edwards Johnson (LA)
Babin Ellzey Johnson (OH)
Bacon Emmer Johnson (SD)
Baird Estes Jordan
Balderson Ezell Joyce (PA)
Banks Fallon Kean (NJ)
Barr Feenstra Kelly (MS)
Bean (FL) Ferguson Kelly (PA)
Bentz Finstad Kiley
Bice Fischbach Kim (CA)
Biggs Fitzgerald Kustoff
Bilirakis Fleischmann LaHood
Bishop (NC) Flood LaMalfa
Boebert Foeix Lamborn
Bost Franklin, C. Langworthy
Brecheen Scott Latta
Buchanan Fry LaTurner
Buck Fulcher Lee (FL)
Burchett Gaetz Lesko
Burgess Gallagher Letlow
Garcia, Mike DelBene
González-Colón Lucas
Good (VA) Luetkemeyer
Gooden (TX) Luna
Gosar Luna
Granger Luttrell
Graves (LA) Mace
Graves (MO) Mann
Green (TN) Massie
Greene (GA) Mast
Griffith McCaul
Grothman McClain
Guthrie McCormick
Hageman Meuser
Harris Miller (IL)
Harshbarger Miller (OH)
Hern Miller (WV)
Higgins (LA) Miller-Meeks
Hill Mills
Hinson Moolenaar
Houchin Mooney

Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Radewagen
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale

Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Westerman
Smucker
Spartz
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)

NOES—230

Adams Gimenez Norcross
Aguilar Golden (ME) Norton
Allred Goldman (NY) Ocasio-Cortez
Auchincloss Gonzales, Tony Omar
Balint Gonzalez, Panetta
Barragán Vicente Pappas
Beatty Gottheimer Pascarell
Bera Green, Al (TX) Payne
Bergman Grijalva Guest
Beyer Harder (CA) Pelosi
Bishop (GA) Hayes Peltola
Blumenauer Higgins (NY) Pence
Blunt Rochester Peters
Bonamici Himes Pettersen
Bowman Horsford Houlihan
Boyle (PA) Hoyer Phillips
Brown Huffman Pingree
Brownley Plaskett
Bucshon Ivey Pocan
Budzinski Jackson (IL) Porter
Bush Jackson (NC) Pressley
Caraveo Jacobs Quigley
Carbajal James Ramirez
Cárdenas Jayapal Raskin
Carson Jeffries Ross
Carter (LA) Johnson (GA) Ruiz
Cartwright Joyce (OH) Ruppertsberger
Casar Kamlager-Dove Ryan
Case Kaptur Sablan
Casten Keating Salazar
Cherfilus-Khanna Salinas
McCormick Kiggans (VA) Sánchez
Chu Kildee Sarbanes
Cicilline Kilmer Scanlon
Ciscomani Kim (NJ) Schakowsky
Clark (MA) Krishnamoorthi Schiff
Clarke (NY) Kuster Schneider
Clyburn LaLota Scholten
Cohen Landsman Schrier
Connolly Larsen (WA) Scott (VA)
Correa Larson (CT) Scott, David
Costa Lawler Sewell
Courtney Lee (NV) Sherman
Craig Lee (PA) Sherrill
Crockett Leger Fernandez Slotkin
Crow Levin Smith (WA)
Cuellar Lieu Sorensen
D'Espósito Lofgren Soto
Davids (KS) Lynch Spanberger
Davis (IL) Magaziner Stansbury
Davis (NC) Manning Stanton
Dean (PA) Matsui Stauber
DeGette McBath Steel
DeLauro McClellan Stevens
DelBene McCollum Strickland
Deluzio McGarvey Swalwell
DeSaulnier McGovern Sykes
Dingell McHenry Takano
Doggett Meeks Thanedar
Escobar Menendez Thompson (CA)
Eshoo Meng Thompson (MS)
Españillat Mfume Titus
Evans Molinaro Tlaib
Fitzpatrick Moore (WI) Tokuda
Fletcher Morelle Tonko
Foster Moskowitz Torres (CA)
Foushee Moulton Torres (NY)
Frankel, Lois Mrvan Trahan
Frost Mullin Trone
Gallego Nadler Underwood
Garamendi Napolitano Vargas
Garbarino Neal Vasquez
Garcia (IL) Neguse Veasey
Garcia (TX) Newhouse Velázquez
Garcia, Robert Nickle Wagner

Wasserman	Watson Coleman	Williams (GA)
Schultz	Wexton	Wilson (FL)
Waters	Wild	

NOT VOTING—9

Castor (FL)	Gomez	Kelly (IL)
Castro (TX)	Hoyle (OR)	Lee (CA)
Cleaver	Jackson Lee	McClintock

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1117

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Chair, I was not recorded
on rollcall vote No. 178. Had I been present,
I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 178.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF
NEW JERSEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 35, printed in
part B of House Report 118-30 offered
by the gentleman from New Jersey
(Mr. SMITH), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 244, noes 189,
not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 179]

AYES—244

Aderholt	Crawford	González-Colón
Alford	Crenshaw	Gooden (TX)
Allen	Curtis	Gosar
Amodei	D'Esposito	Granger
Armstrong	Davidson	Graves (LA)
Arrington	Davis (NC)	Graves (MO)
Babin	De La Cruz	Green (TN)
Bacon	Deluzio	Greene (GA)
Baird	DesJarlais	Griffith
Balderson	Diaz-Balart	Grothman
Banks	Donalds	Guest
Barr	Duarte	Guthrie
Bean (FL)	Duncan	Hageman
Bentz	Dunn (FL)	Harder (CA)
Bergman	Edwards	Harris
Bice	Ellzey	Harshbarger
Bilirakis	Emmer	Hern
Bishop (NC)	Eshoo	Higgins (LA)
Boebert	Estes	Hill
Bost	Ezell	Hinson
Brecheen	Fallon	Houchin
Buchanan	Feenstra	Houlahan
Bucshon	Ferguson	Hudson
Burchett	Finstad	Huizenga
Burgess	Fischbach	Hunt
Burlison	Fitzpatrick	Issa
Calvert	Fleischmann	Jackson (NC)
Cammack	Flood	Jackson (TX)
Caraveo	Foxx	James
Carey	Franklin, C.	Johnson (LA)
Carl	Scott	Johnson (OH)
Carter (GA)	Fry	Johnson (SD)
Carter (TX)	Fulcher	Jordan
Chavez-DeRemer	Gaetz	Joyce (OH)
Ciscomani	Gallagher	Joyce (PA)
Cline	Garbarino	Kaptur
Cloud	Garcia, Mike	Kean (NJ)
Clyde	Gimenez	Kelly (MS)
Cole	Golden (ME)	Kelly (PA)
Collins	Gonzales, Tony	Kiggans (VA)
Comer	Gonzalez,	Kildee
Craig	Vicente	Kiley

Kim (CA)	Moore (AL)	Slotkin
Kustoff	Moore (UT)	Smith (MO)
LaHood	Moran	Smith (NE)
LaLota	Moulton	Smith (NJ)
LaMalfa	Moylan	Smucker
Lamborn	Mrvan	Sorensen
Langworthy	Murphy	Spartz
Latta	Nehls	Stauber
LaTurner	Newhouse	Steel
Lawler	Norman	Stefanik
Lee (FL)	Nunn (IA)	Steil
Lee (NV)	Oberholte	Steube
Lesko	Ogles	Stewart
Letlow	Owens	Strong
Lofgren	Pappas	Tenney
Loudermilk	Pence	Thompson (CA)
Lucas	Perez	Thompson (PA)
Luetkemeyer	Perry	Tiffany
Luna	Pflogger	Timmons
Luttrell	Radewagen	Titus
Mace	Reschenthaler	Turner
Malliotakis	Rodgers (WA)	Valadao
Mann	Rogers (AL)	Van Drew
Manning	Rogers (KY)	Van Dwyne
Mast	Rose	Van Orden
McCaul	Rouzer	Wagner
McClain	Roy	Walberg
McClintock	Rutherford	Waltz
McCollum	Ryan	Weber (TX)
McCormick	Salazar	Webster (FL)
McHenry	Salinas	Wenstrup
Meuser	Santos	Westerman
Miller (IL)	Schalis	Wild
Miller (OH)	Scholten	Williams (NY)
Miller (WV)	Schrier	Williams (TX)
Miller-Meeks	Schweikert	Wilson (SC)
Mills	Scott, Austin	Wittman
Molinaro	Self	Womack
Moolenaar	Sessions	Yakym
Mooney	Simpson	Zinke

NOES—189

Adams	Fitzgerald	Morelle
Aguilar	Fletcher	Moskowitz
Allred	Foster	Mullin
Auchincloss	Foushee	Nadler
Balint	Frankel, Lois	Napolitano
Barragán	Frost	Neal
Beatty	Gallego	Neguse
Bera	Garamendi	Nickel
Beyer	García (IL)	Norcross
Biggs	García (TX)	Norton
Bishop (GA)	García, Robert	Ocasio-Cortez
Blumenauer	Goldman (NY)	Omar
Blunt Rochester	Gomez	Pallone
Bonamici	Good (VA)	Panetta
Bowman	Gottheimer	Pascarell
Boyle (PA)	Green, Al (TX)	Payne
Brown	Grijalva	Pelosi
Brownley	Hayes	Peltola
Buck	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Budzinski	Himes	Pettersen
Bush	Horsford	Phillips
Carbajal	Hoyer	Pingree
Cárdenas	Huffman	Plaskett
Carson	Ivey	Pocan
Carter (LA)	Jackson (IL)	Porter
Cartwright	Jackson Lee	Posey
Casar	Jacobs	Pressley
Case	Jayapal	Quigley
Casten	Jeffries	Ramirez
Cerfilus-	Johnson (GA)	Raskin
McCormick	Kamllager-Dove	Rosendale
Chu	Keating	Ross
Cielline	Khanna	Ruiz
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Ruppersberger
Clarke (NY)	Kim (NJ)	Sablan
Clyburn	Krishnamoorthi	Sánchez
Cohen	Kuster	Sarbanes
Connolly	Landsman	Scanlon
Correa	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Costa	Larson (CT)	Schiff
Courtney	Lee (PA)	Schneider
Crane	Leger Fernandez	Scott (VA)
Crockett	Levin	Scott, David
Crow	Lieu	Sewell
Cuellar	Lynch	Sherman
Davids (KS)	Magaziner	Sherrill
Davis (IL)	Massie	Smith (WA)
Dean (PA)	Matsui	Soto
DeGette	McBath	Spanberger
DeLauro	McClellan	Stansbury
DeBene	McGarvey	Stanton
DeSaulnier	McGovern	Stevens
Dingell	Meeks	Strickland
Doggett	Menendez	Swalwell
Escobar	Meng	Sykes
Espallat	Mfume	Takano
Evans	Moore (WI)	Thanedar

Thompson (MS)	Trone	Wasserman
Tlaib	Underwood	Schultz
Tokuda	Vargas	Waters
Tonko	Vasquez	Watson Coleman
Torres (CA)	Veasey	Wexton
Torres (NY)	Velázquez	Williams (GA)
Trahan		Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Castor (FL)	Hoyle (OR)	Palmer
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	
Cleaver	Lee (CA)	

□ 1122

Mrs. LEE of Nevada changed her vote
from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably
detained. Had I been present, I would have
voted “aye” on rollcall No. 179.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 36, printed in
part B of House Report 118-30 offered
by the gentleman from New Jersey
(Mr. VAN DREW), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 220, noes 213,
not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 180]

AYES—220

Aderholt	Crawford	Gooden (TX)
Alford	Crenshaw	Gosar
Allen	D'Esposito	Granger
Amodei	Davidson	Graves (LA)
Armstrong	Davis (NC)	Graves (MO)
Arrington	De La Cruz	Green (TN)
Babin	DesJarlais	Greene (GA)
Bacon	Diaz-Balart	Griffith
Baird	Donalds	Grothman
Balderson	Duarte	Guest
Banks	Duncan	Guthrie
Barr	Dunn (FL)	Hageman
Bean (FL)	Edwards	Harris
Bentz	Ellzey	Harshbarger
Bergman	Emmer	Hern
Bice	Estes	Higgins (LA)
Bilirakis	Ezell	Hill
Bishop (NC)	Fallon	Hinson
Boebert	Feenstra	Houchin
Bost	Ferguson	Hudson
Brecheen	Finstad	Huizenga
Buchanan	Fischbach	Hunt
Buck	Fitzgerald	Issa
Bucshon	Fitzpatrick	Jackson (TX)
Burchett	Fleischmann	James
Burgess	Flood	Johnson (LA)
Burlison	Foxx	Johnson (OH)
Calvert	Franklin, C.	Johnson (SD)
Cammack	Scott	Jordan
Carey	Fry	Joyce (OH)
Carl	Fulcher	Joyce (PA)
Carter (GA)	Gaetz	Kean (NJ)
Carter (TX)	Gallagher	Kelly (MS)
Chavez-DeRemer	Garbarino	Kelly (PA)
Ciscomani	Garcia, Mike	Kiley
Cline	Gimenez	Kim (CA)
Cloud	Golden (ME)	Kustoff
Clyde	Gonzales, Tony	LaHood
Cole	Gonzalez,	LaLota
Collins	Vicente	LaMalfa
Comer	González-Colón	Lamborn

Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
McCauley
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan

Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Radewagen
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)

Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—213

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee

Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Morelle
Moore (WI)
Morella

Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rosendale
Ross
Roy
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano

Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)

Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cleaver

Hoyle (OR)
Kelly (IL)
Lee (CA)

Lesko

□ 1127

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS). There being no further amendments under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas) having assumed the chair, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1) to lower energy costs by increasing American energy production, exports, infrastructure, and critical minerals processing, by promoting transparency, accountability, permitting, and production of American resources, and by improving water quality certification and energy projects, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 260, she reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any further amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Porter of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.
The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-

minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on:

Passage of the bill, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 207, nays 222, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 181]

YEAS—207

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)

Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta

Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—222

Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack

Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw

Curtis	James	Owens	Bishop (NC)	Graves (MO)	Moore (AL)	Huffman	Moskowitz	Scott (VA)
D'Esposito	Johnson (LA)	Palmer	Boebert	Green (TN)	Moore (UT)	Ivey	Moulton	Scott, David
Davidson	Johnson (OH)	Pence	Bost	Greene (GA)	Moran	Jackson (IL)	Mrvan	Scott, David
De La Cruz	Johnson (SD)	Perry	Brecheen	Griffith	Murphy	Jackson (NC)	Mullin	Sherman
DesJarlais	Jordan	Pfluger	Buchanan	Grothman	Nehls	Jackson Lee	Nadler	Sherrill
Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)	Posey	Buck	Guest	Newhouse	Jacobs	Napolitano	Slotkin
Donalds	Joyce (PA)	Reschenthaler	Bucshon	Guthrie	Norman	Jayapal	Neal	Smith (WA)
Duarte	Kean (NJ)	Rodgers (WA)	Burchett	Hageman	Nunn (IA)	Jeffries	Neguse	Sorensen
Duncan	Kelly (MS)	Rogers (AL)	Burgess	Harris	Obernoite	Johnson (GA)	Nickel	Soto
Dunn (FL)	Kelly (PA)	Rogers (KY)	Burlison	Harshbarger	Ogles	Kamlager-Dove	Norcross	Spanberger
Edwards	Kiggans (VA)	Rose	Calvert	Hern	Owens	Kaptur	Ocasio-Cortez	Stansbury
Ellzey	Kiley	Rosendale	Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Palmer	Keating	Omar	Stanton
Emmer	Kim (CA)	Rouzer	Carey	Hill	Pence	Khanna	Pallone	Stevens
Estes	Kustoff	Roy	Carl	Hinson	Perez	Kildee	Panetta	Strickland
Ezell	LaHood	Rutherford	Carter (GA)	Houchin	Pfluger	Kilmer	Pappas	Swalwell
Fallon	LaLota	Salazar	Carter (TX)	Hudson	Posey	Kim (NJ)	Pascrell	Sykes
Feenstra	LaMalfa	Santos	Chavez-DeRemer	Huizenga	Reschenthaler	Krishnamoorthi	Payne	Takano
Ferguson	Lamborn	Scalise	Ciscomani	Hunt	Rodgers (WA)	Kuster	Pelosi	Thanedar
Finstad	Langworthy	Schweikert	Cline	Issa	Rogers (AL)	Landsman	Peltola	Thompson (CA)
Fischbach	Latta	Scott, Austin	Cloud	Jackson (TX)	Rogers (KY)	Larsen (WA)	Peters	Thompson (MS)
Fitzgerald	LaTurner	Self	Clyde	James	Rose	Larson (CT)	Pettersen	Titus
Fitzpatrick	Lawler	Sessions	Cole	Johnson (LA)	Rosendale	Lee (NV)	Phillips	Tlaib
Fleischmann	Lee (FL)	Simpson	Collins	Johnson (OH)	Rouzer	Lee (PA)	Pingree	Tokuda
Flood	Lesko	Smith (MO)	Comer	Johnson (SD)	Roy	Leger Fernandez	Pocan	Tonko
Foxx	Letlow	Smith (NE)	Crane	Jordan	Rutherford	Levin	Porter	Torres (CA)
Franklin, C.	Loudermilk	Smith (NJ)	Crawford	Joyce (OH)	Salazar	Lieu	Pressley	Torres (NY)
Scott	Lucas	Smucker	Crenshaw	Joyce (PA)	Santos	Lofgren	Quigley	Trahan
Fry	Luetkemeyer	Spartz	Cuellar	Kean (NJ)	Scalise	Lynch	Ramirez	Trone
Fulcher	Luna	Staubert	Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Schweikert	Magaziner	Raskin	Underwood
Gaetz	Luttrell	Steel	D'Esposito	Kelly (PA)	Scott, Austin	Manning	Ross	Vargas
Gallagher	Mace	Stefanik	Davidson	Kiggans (VA)	Self	Matsui	Ruiz	Vasquez
Garbarino	Malliotakis	Steil	De La Cruz	Kiley	Sessions	McBath	Ruppersberger	Veasey
Garcia, Mike	Mann	Steube	DesJarlais	Kim (CA)	Simpson	McClellan	Ryan	Velázquez
Gimenez	Massie	Stewart	Diaz-Balart	Kustoff	Smith (MO)	McCollum	Salinas	Wasserman
Gonzales, Tony	Mast	Strong	Donalds	LaHood	Smith (NE)	McGarvey	Sánchez	Schultz
Good (VA)	McCarthy	Tenney	Duarte	LaLota	Smith (NJ)	McGovern	Sarbanes	Scanlon
Gooden (TX)	McCauley	Thompson (PA)	Duncan	LaMalfa	Smucker	Meeks	Scanlon	Schakowsky
Gosar	McClain	Tiffany	Dunn (FL)	Lamborn	Spartz	Menendez	Schiff	Schneider
Granger	McClintock	Timmons	Edwards	Langworthy	Staubert	Meng	Schiff	Scholten
Graves (LA)	McCormick	Turner	Ellzey	Latta	Steel	Mfume	Schneider	Schrier
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Valadao	Emmer	LaTurner	Stefanik	Moore (WI)	Scholten	Morelle
Green (TN)	Meuser	Van Drew	Estes	Lawler	Steube			
Greene (GA)	Miller (IL)	Van Dwyne	Ezell	Lee (FL)	Stewart			
Griffith	Miller (OH)	Van Orden	Fallon	Lesko	Strong			
Grothman	Miller (WV)	Wagner	Feenstra	Letlow	Tenney			
Guest	Miller-Meeks	Walberg	Ferguson	Loudermilk	Tiffany			
Guthrie	Mills	Walberg	Finstad	Lucas	Timmons			
Hageman	Molinaro	Waltz	Fischbach	Luetkemeyer	Turner			
Harris	Moolenaar	Weber (TX)	Fitzgerald	Luna	Valadao			
Harshbarger	Mooney	Webster (FL)	Fleischmann	Luttrell	Van Drew			
Hern	Moore (AL)	Wenstrup	Flood	Mace	Van Dwyne			
Higgins (LA)	Moore (UT)	Westerman	Foxx	Malliotakis	Van Orden			
Hill	Moran	Williams (NY)	Mann	Mann	Wagner			
Hinson	Murphy	Williams (TX)	Massie	Massie	Walberg			
Houchin	Nehls	Wilson (SC)	Mast	McCarthy	Waltz			
Hudson	Newhouse	Wittman	Fulcher	McCaul	Weber (TX)			
Huizenga	Norman	Womack	Gaetz	McClain	Webster (FL)			
Hunt	Nunn (IA)	Yakym	Gallagher	McClintock	Wenstrup			
Issa	Obernoite	Zinke	Garbarino	McCormick	Westerman			
Jackson (TX)	Ogles		Garcia, Mike	McHenry	Williams (NY)			
			Gimenez	Meuser	Williams (TX)			
			Golden (ME)	Miller (IL)	Wilson (SC)			
			Gonzales, Tony	Miller (OH)	Wittman			
			Gonzalez,	Miller (WV)	Womack			
			Vicente	Miller-Meeks	Yakym			
			Good (VA)	Mills	Zinke			
			Gooden (TX)	Molinaro				
			Gosar	Moolenaar				
			Granger	Mooney				
			Graves (LA)					

NOT VOTING—6

Castor (FL) Cleaver Kelly (IL)
 Castro (TX) Hoyle (OR) Lee (CA)

□ 1136

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 225, nays 204, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 182]

YEAS—225

Aderholt Babin Bean (FL)
 Alford Bacon Bentz
 Allen Baird Bergman
 Amodei Balderson Bice
 Armstrong Banks Biggs
 Arrington Barr Bilirakis

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Auchincloss
 Balint
 Barragán
 Beatty
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bowman
 Boyle (PA)
 Brown
 Brownley
 Budzinski
 Bush
 Caraveo
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Casar
 Case

NAYS—204

Casten
 Cherfilus-McCormick
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crockett
 Crow
 Davids (KS)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (NC)
 Dean (PA)
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Deluzio
 DeSaulnier
 Dingell
 Doggett

Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Fitzpatrick
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Foushee
 Frankel, Lois
 Frost
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Garcia, Robert
 Goldman (NY)
 Gomez
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Grijalva
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Horsford
 Houlahan
 Hoyer

NOT VOTING—6

Castor (FL) Cleaver Kelly (IL)
 Castro (TX) Hoyle (OR) Lee (CA)

□ 1143

So the bill was passed.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1, LOWER ENERGY COSTS ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 1, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering and cross-referencing, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. LUNA). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 2023, TO MONDAY, APRIL 3, 2023

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 30, 2023.

I hereby designate the period from Friday, March 31, 2023, through Sunday, April 16, 2023, as a "district work period" under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN WOMEN'S HISTORY MUSEUM COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 104(c) of title I, division T of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (Public Law 116-260), and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum Council:

Mrs. Martha Hill, Little Rock, Arkansas

MOMENT OF SILENCE REMEMBERING VICTIMS OF THE COVENANT SCHOOL SHOOTING

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, on Monday, the horror, the terror, and the insanity of mass shootings came to our capital city, Nashville, Tennessee—most directly, the Covenant Presbyterian School.

Six innocent victims passed.

Three were children: Evelyn Dieckhaus, William Kinney, and Hallie Scruggs. All were 9 years old. All were loving students, friends, brothers, sisters, and parents.

The three adults were Mike Hill, a beloved custodian of 14 years, a father, and a grandfather; Katherine Koonce, the headmaster referred to as a saint; and Cynthia Peak, a substitute teacher who had a light that shone wherever she appeared.

Madam Speaker, for all those victims and the other victims—the classmates, the friends, and the staff of Covington Presbyterian and the city of Nashville—I ask that we have a moment of silence in their memory and their honor.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint Resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020.

H.J. Res. 27. Joint Resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of

title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'".

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 316. An act to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq.

S. 777. An act to increase, effective as of December 1, 2023, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106-286, the Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, appoints the following Members to serve on the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

The Senator from Maine (Mr. King).
The Senator from Illinois (Ms. Duckworth).

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 93-415, as amended by Public Law 102-586 and Public Law 111-211, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, and after consultation with the Republican Leader, announces the appointment of the following individual to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Lourdes Rosado of New York (2-year term).

The message also announced that pursuant to Section 1295b(h) of title 46 App., United States Code, as amended by Public Law 101-595, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Chair of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the United States Merchant Marine Academy:

The Senator from Washington (Ms. Cantwell) (ex officio as Chair, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation).

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. Kelly).

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION MOMENT OF SILENCE TO REMEMBER FORMER MEMBERS JOHN OLVER AND BRIAN DONNELLY

(Mr. NEAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I join with my Massachusetts colleagues to mourn the passing of two of our former colleagues, Congressman John Olver and Congressman Brian Donnelly.

John Olver, an MIT-trained chemist, dedicated his life to public service, working as an educator at the University of Massachusetts before beginning his political career. He spent 12 years in the Massachusetts Legislature prior to his election to Congress.

Over the course of his 22 years in the U.S. House of Representatives, John was an effective leader and a steadfast advocate for the people of western and central Massachusetts.

His approach to policymaking was a good lesson for all. It wasn't about tweeting or texting or cable TV appearances. He lacked any malice whatsoever, and he always had the purest of intentions, focusing solely on delivering for the people he felt privileged to represent. In addition, I don't know anybody who mastered the details of public life and complicated policy more than John Olver.

He was a devoted husband to his wife, Rose, of 55 years and a loving father to their children.

Madam Speaker, we send our best wishes to them at this difficult time.

Madam Speaker, I likewise rise to honor our former colleague Brian Donnelly, a close personal friend of mine for the years that we served together in this institution.

He was a steadfast public servant, a son of Massachusetts, and, perhaps more importantly, a son of Dorchester.

From his days in the Boston Public Schools to the State legislature to the hearing rooms of the Ways and Means Committee, Brian lived the American Dream.

I will forever be grateful to him for his retirement plan that opened up a seat on the Ways and Means Committee for me, understanding that for 70 years, Massachusetts, in straight order, has had a seat on the Ways and Means Committee.

He grew up in a working-class, Irish-American household. He never forgot his ancestral roots in Galway, and he used his time in Congress to advocate for Irish nationals both in Ireland and the United States.

Thousands of young immigrants secured visas through what is known as the Donnelly visa program, giving countless families the opportunity to live out the same American Dream that he knew so well.

Our thoughts and prayers are with the entire Donnelly family during this difficult time, and I appreciate, Madam Speaker, you providing us the time for a moment of silence.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF IRA BRAHM BORN

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to fully celebrate the life of a true Pennsylvania icon. Ira Brahm Born, known as Bob by all who knew and cared about him, recently passed away at the age of 98.

While most of you probably didn't know Bob personally, I know you are familiar with his sweet work as the head of Just Born, Inc. The Bethlehem candymaker is the force behind many beloved favorites, but they are best known for Peeps, the colorful marshmallow chicks that, for three-quarters of a century, have brightened our Easter celebrations and our every day.

Bob was a veteran of World War II, an engineer, a talented musician, an innovator in his industry, and a family man whose son, Ross Born, along with a cousin, David Shaffer, carry on Bob's legacy at Just Born.

Madam Speaker, while we mourn the passing of Bob, his legacy will live on for generations to come.

REPUBLICANS USED TO CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the Lower Energy Costs Act, or H.R. 1.

That is a joke. Once again, the title of a Republican bill does not match the content.

This bill does not save Americans one dime in energy costs. Instead, it will cost them at least \$2.4 billion, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

It will pollute drinking water and poison the air we breathe. It eliminates Federal funds to decrease greenhouse gases, and it increases dangerous drilling on Federal lands and in national parks.

It was Republican President Richard Nixon who started the Environmental Protection Agency. Back then, Republicans cared about the health and safety of the environment and Americans. Clearly, this bill shows they could care less about both.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BILL WHEELER'S 105TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 105th birthday of Lieutenant Colonel Bill Wheeler, which was on March 24.

Mr. Wheeler joined the U.S. Army in April 1941, during the buildup to U.S. involvement in World War II. He was eventually selected to be a member of the Army Air Corps, where he was commissioned as a second lieutenant.

Mr. Wheeler then went on to earn his pilot's wings in 1942, 1 year after the attacks on Pearl Harbor.

After serving in World War II, Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler left Active Duty to serve with a Reserve unit at Scott Field, Illinois, but his stay was short-lived as he commissioned back into the U.S. Army Air Forces a year later.

Mr. Wheeler continued to serve in the Air Force up until his retirement in 1970. Throughout his career, he flew multiple planes, such as the B-47, PT-19, and AT-6.

Mr. Wheeler's commitment to his country and his community serves as a testament to his character and the type of American we should all strive to be.

Again, I congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Bill Wheeler on his 105th birthday, and I wish him many, many more.

□ 1200

HONORING CENTRAL FLORIDA'S OUTSTANDING WOMEN

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor some of the most powerful and outstanding women in my hometown of central Florida during Women's History Month.

These awe-inspiring women broke glass ceilings, pioneered change, fought for equal rights, and championed a better tomorrow for the people of Florida.

Congresswoman Corrine Brown, part of the first group of Black lawmakers from the State of Florida to serve in the United States House of Representatives since 1876.

Linda Chapin, the first elected mayor of Orange County.

Stina D'Uva, who serves in our community through the West Orange Chamber of Commerce.

Veteran Tangia Hill-Smikle, who gave back to central Florida in too many ways to count.

Suneera Madhani, a pioneer in financial technology.

Linda Landman Gonzalez and Kay Rawlins, leaders with our local beloved sports teams, the Orlando Magic and Orlando City Soccer Club.

Lastly, human rights advocates like Nikole Parker and Martha Are, and journalists like Beth Kassab are on the front lines of fighting for the free press.

Today, I honor them and thank them for all they have done for central Florida.

Madam Speaker, I also have to say, moments of silence are incredibly important to remember those who have been taken from us, but faith without work is dead. If we don't work to end gun violence, our children will suffer the same fate.

KIDNEY CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, March is also Kidney Cancer Awareness Month, so I rise in support of all Americans suffering from kidney disease and to highlight the importance of regular cancer screenings and learning about their risks.

According to the CDC, about 37 million adults are estimated to have kidney disease. Unfortunately, kidney disease is among the 10 most common cancers in both men and women, and 1 out of 3 Americans are at a heightened risk for kidney disease.

I also take this opportunity to honor and remember one of our former colleagues and friends, Representative Jim Hagedorn of Minnesota, who tragically lost his life last year due to kidney cancer.

Coincidentally, just recently, I found a letter he sent me just before he passed. As Jim used to say, "Please visit your doctor regularly and get those annual cancer screenings. Early detection could save your life."

NATIONAL NUTRITION MONTH

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate National Nutrition Month.

Madam Speaker, there are serious challenges related to hunger and food insecurity across eastern North Carolina and other parts of the country, and we need to do all we can to feed hungry kids, seniors, and our most vulnerable populations.

Recently, I spent time at Windsor Elementary School in Bertie County, North Carolina, and spoke with Tiwana Smallwood, the school nutritionist, who stressed the need for programs to improve nutrition and reduce hunger.

Ms. Smallwood highlighted nutrition's vital role in our health and healthcare systems, noting that some families and school systems across the First Congressional District need help to make ends meet with rapidly increasing prices.

Let me be clear, everyone deserves access to nutritious food to fuel a healthy and prosperous life. I will work to ensure that is achievable for school districts across America.

Madam Speaker, the options are clear. Supporting our citizens or ignoring their health and well-being. I know where I stand, and that is with supporting the health and well-being of eastern North Carolinians.

REFORMING FOREST MANAGEMENT

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, yesterday the House included two of my

amendments into H.R. 1. Both amendments are important fire prevention measures that make northern California and rural America safer.

While we can't prevent the outbreak of every fire, we can certainly take steps to reduce the likelihood and severity of wildfire outbreaks.

The first of the amendments was called the CARR Act, which would allow the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management to thin forests and manage vegetation within 300 feet of roadways along these Federal lands.

This amendment is in response to the 2018 Carr fire, which happened near Redding, California. It spread rapidly due to overgrown vegetation near the road on Park Service land. Even the term "firenado" came from that fire.

The second amendment, the CLEAR Zones Act, allows us to easily clear unhealthy or hazardous trees within 50 feet of power lines. It is especially important for my district, as several fires in the past, most notably the devastating 2018 Camp Fire which devastated Paradise, California, started near power lines—in these cases either by trees falling into power lines or by equipment that is faulty.

Both of these amendments are prudent fire prevention measures that reduce the risk of fire outbreaks. They will help keep our air and water clean, our wildlife safe, and our forests green. This is good reform to help keep our forests as we would see them.

FOSSIL FUELS MAKING US SICK

(Mrs. RAMIREZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today in total opposition to H.R. 1, the Republican polluters over people act that just passed a few minutes ago.

Why? Because our fossil fuel-driven economy is making us sick, and H.R. 1 can, literally, kill us.

It comes back to community. I have heard directly from constituents in my district, mayors and environmental activists who shared with me how badly they need resources and support to address increased flooding.

We know that it is happening because of increased extreme weather events, and we know that it is happening worldwide. Catastrophic floods, deadly heat waves, wildfires choking us with smoke. Oil, gas, and coal are polluting our air and killing Americans every single year. We have a climate catastrophe that is hitting Black and Brown communities the hardest.

Instead of further subsidizing the fossil fuel industry with no protections for people, we need to tackle the man-made climate crisis with green investments that Democrats secured in the Inflation Reduction Act.

CONGRATULATING CITY OF FLORENCE

(Mr. FRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to the city of Florence for being awarded the 2023 Great American Main Street Award by Main Street America, an award that hasn't been given to another South Carolina city for 20 years.

This is such a well-deserved recognition of the city of Florence's dedication to preserving its history and culture and maintaining a thriving community.

Downtown Florence is booming with restaurants and local businesses, residential growth, and community involvement, and I am thrilled that the city has received this national recognition of their dedicated work to create such a great place to live.

I am looking forward to seeing the continued success of the city of Florence, as it is such a vital part of the Pee Dee region of our State.

SPRINGFIELD 1908 NATIONAL RACE RIOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

(Ms. BUDZINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BUDZINSKI. Madam Speaker, more than a century ago, the Black community in Springfield, Illinois, came under attack by a violent mob, resulting in the loss of lives and livelihoods.

While the 1908 Springfield race riot demonstrates our Nation's deep history of racial violence, it also gave rise to the NAACP, an organization that would lead the charge in securing civil rights for millions of Black Americans in the decades to come.

Today, I am honored to introduce bipartisan legislation with Congressman DARIN LAHOOD to make the site of this historic event a national monument, providing long overdue recognition for our local history and its impact on our Nation.

I am grateful to Senators DICK DURBIN and TAMMY DUCKWORTH for their work on this bill in the Senate, and I look forward to working together to make this vision a reality.

CONGRATULATING ELIZABETH DAVIS MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS ON WINNING STUDENTCAM COMPETITION

(Mrs. MCCLELLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the incredible work of three students from my district. Evan McKinney, Ayden Greer, and David Bell from Elizabeth Davis

Middle School in Chester, Virginia, were recently selected as winners of C-SPAN's 2023 national StudentCam Competition.

This year, students addressed the theme of, "If you were a newly elected Member of Congress, which issue would be your first priority and why?"

It is a topic I am particularly interested in.

Evan, Ayden, and David created a documentary titled, "Do the Twist: The Startling Truth About Opioid Abuse in America."

Their work looked into some of the root causes of the opioid crisis and its devastating impacts.

I thank Evan, Ayden, and David for helping shine a light on such a pervasive issue in our district and our Nation. I congratulate them on winning the prize out of nearly 3,000 participants. They made their school, their community, our district, and their Congresswoman proud.

LINCOLN WARE MAKING AN IMPACT FOR 50 YEARS

(Mr. LANDSMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANDSMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my favorite people and a Cincinnati radio icon, Lincoln Ware.

For 50 years now, across southwest Ohio, folks have listened to Lincoln Ware. From deejaying aboard the USS Midway as a marine to WCIN, one of the oldest, Black radio stations in the country, to helping "The Buzz" get off the ground with the very famous "Lincoln Ware Show" to his talk show "Cincinnati Issues" on Star 64, Lincoln has made an enormous impact on our city and region.

Off the airwaves, Lincoln is always out in the community. From celebrations to protests, he is there. You can even join him as part of his walking club at Winton Woods on Saturdays during the spring, summer, and most of the fall.

He brings humor, wisdom, and clarity to thousands of Cincinnatians every day. I thank Lincoln, and I congratulate him.

GUN VIOLENCE IN OUR COMMUNITIES

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today, yet again, to speak about gun violence in our communities.

I would like to read the words of Troy Forbush, a survivor of last month's horrific mass shooting at Michigan State University in my home State. Troy said, "Seconds after being shot clean through the lung, two entrance wounds and two exit wounds, laying in a state of shock, that will never leave my mind and forever haunt me."

He continued to say, “I fell to the ground from my seat and tried to act as if I were already dead. As he panned the room with his handgun, I pled for my life and screamed, ‘Please don’t shoot me.’ We were met face to face with pure evil.”

No person, Madam Speaker, or child should ever have to go through what Troy and the countless others continue to experience in our country of being gunned down while learning, gunned down while praying, gunned down while shopping, gunned down, gunned down over and over again.

This is the reality of the United States of America, where gun violence is the number one cause of death for our children.

How is this acceptable?

We must pass comprehensive gun reform immediately. Enough of the bloodshed.

DERELICTION OF DUTY

(Ms. BALINT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BALINT. Madam Speaker, this week I have heard from grandfathers, moms, students, and even from my Uber driver the other night, all asking some version of the same question, which is, how can we continue to allow our children to get murdered in their schools?

This week, six Nashville families are heartbroken. The parents of three 9-year-olds are grieving. They will join the families of thousands and thousands and thousands and thousands of American families who have lost loved ones to gun violence. Four hundred American children have been gunned down this year already.

It is unbelievable that it is happening in this Nation.

I do not accept that this is the cost of freedom in this country. Americans have said overwhelmingly that they want us to do something about it. We in Congress actually could do something about it. We can vote on the floor of this Chamber for background checks and to ban assault weapons.

Throwing up our hands and saying there is nothing that we can do is a dereliction of duty.

I stand with the children of America.

□ 1215

CONGRATULATING SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY'S MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

(Ms. JACOBS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACOBS. Madam Speaker, I rise today as an incredibly proud San Diegan and the proud daughter of an SDSU alum to congratulate San Diego State University for making it to the Final Four for the first time in program history.

After the tournament was canceled in 2020 during one of SDSU's best seasons, our dreams of a championship appearance were dashed.

This team has risen to the challenge, and this year's tournament has been electric for SDSU, defying the odds and expectations set against them.

Led by Coach Brian Dutcher, they have been focused, steady, and resilient. They beat No. 1 seed Alabama 71-64 in the Sweet 16. They beat Creighton 57-56 after senior Darrion Trammell sank a free throw with 1.2 seconds left in the game.

Out of 363 Division I men's basketball teams, SDSU has outlasted all but three. They will face off against Florida Atlantic this weekend.

With more than 400,000 alumni, our entire community and all of California are behind you and rooting for you.

Let's go, San Diego State.

PREPARING CHILDREN FOR LIFE

(Mr. LIEU asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, extreme MAGA Republican policies on education resulted in the following: A Florida principal lost his job because they wanted to teach classical artworks like Michelangelo's classic, “David.” A school in Florida banned “Ruby Bridges,” a Disney movie that talks about desegregation. You have textbooks with Rosa Parks but not describing her race.

What is going to end up happening is that MAGA students are going to be so sheltered and unprepared for life. When they start work or go to a 4-year college or a trade school, they are going to be made fun of. They are going to be disrespected because they would have been kept ignorant.

Don't keep your kids ignorant. Teach them classic works of art. Teach them about civil rights. Teach them about slavery. Teach them about desegregation.

They are going to learn it anyway when they grow up. Don't shelter them.

BUDGET MUST RESPOND TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, in a Budget Committee hearing yesterday, I could not restrain my pain to raise the question of three little babies and three adults killed in Nashville with assault weapons.

Does anyone know the costliness—over \$200 billion of gun violence in America. I raised that in the Budget Committee because the witnesses were trying to blame all of the deficit on President Biden.

I believe in a balanced budget for States and cities like Houston. We can do that. Please understand that the

Federal Government is the umbrella on a rainy day.

A disaster in Mississippi—the Federal Government comes. A disaster in Ohio, in East Palestine—the Federal Government comes. Raging hurricanes—the Federal Government comes. Raging fires.

As a member of the Budget Committee, I can assure you we will look to the President's \$6.7 trillion budget, but we are looking to also bring down the deficit as we responsibly need to do.

I will not support eliminating Medicare payments for those who need it, Social Security payments for those who need it, education funding that the Federal Government does through Pell grants, climate change dollars, or being able to ensure that we are the umbrella on a rainy day.

The budget of the American people must respond to the American people. We will get the right budget and lift the debt ceiling.

RESTORING AMERICA'S ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. KIGGANS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise to highlight the passage of H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act, which I voted for today, and this Chamber passed only minutes ago.

Over the past 2 years, we have seen record increases in energy prices coupled with inflation cause countless hardships for families in my district and across the country. In fact, gas prices have risen nearly every single month of President Biden's term, long before Putin's invasion of Ukraine. That is not to mention the fact that, in 2021, U.S. imports of Russian oil nearly tripled.

Despite these facts, this administration has consistently opposed American energy development.

Rather than restricting domestic energy and mineral production, we need to unlock American resources to provide energy security here at home and for our allies abroad.

H.R. 1 allows our domestic energy industry to flourish and puts us back on the path to energy dominance by removing unnecessary, complicated permitting regulations and modernizing outdated laws.

Many of the problems America's energy industry faces today stem from burdensome permitting requirements, the outdated NEPA process, and endless litigation over already leased lands and projects currently in progress.

H.R. 1 tackles these challenges head-on, unleashing American energy, reforming our broken permitting process, and imposing filing deadlines on litigation concerning energy and mining projects.

By doing so, this bill not only helps us slash energy costs for working families but also reduces our dependence on foreign fuel sources, which, in turn, benefits our environment and bolsters our national security.

America continues to be one of the cleanest energy producers in the world. For example, Russian natural gas exported to Europe has a lifecycle emissions profile 41 percent higher than U.S. liquefied natural gas exported to Europe. In fact, if the European Union switched all of their natural gas imports in 2021 from Russian to U.S., it is estimated that global emissions would have been reduced by over 218 million tons.

That is not to mention that the U.S. is at least 50 percent import reliant for 48 different mineral commodities, 24 of which come from China and 6 of which come from Russia.

Our energy security is national security, and it allows our Nation to deliver greater global emission reductions that substantially lower energy prices.

Madam Speaker, I am glad to say that not only will this bill benefit the people of my district at the pump and on their energy bills, but thanks to my amendment, I have guaranteed that it also protects the beautiful coastal waters that southeast Virginians call home by ensuring the existing moratoriums on drilling off the coast of Virginia are not affected.

We have worked very hard on the Natural Resources Committee to ensure this bill will directly benefit the American people.

We must restore strength in our economy, and that starts with restoring America's energy independence. Republicans are leading on this issue, and it is my hope that this bill will make its way to the President's desk and be signed into law so all Americans can benefit.

HONORING THE GALLAUDET ELEVEN

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Gallaudet Eleven and highlight their important yet seemingly unknown contributions during the space race, contributions that led to invaluable scientific knowledge and, eventually, the successful Apollo 11 Moon landing.

Before NASA could send humans to space, the agency needed to better understand the effects of prolonged weightlessness on the human body.

So, in the late 1950s, NASA and the U.S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine established a joint research program to study these effects. They recruited 11 deaf men from Gallaudet University: Harold Domich, Robert Greenmun, Barron Gulak, Raymond Harper, Jerald Jordan, Harry Larson, David Myers, Donald Peterson, Raymond Piper, Alvin Steele, and John Zakutney.

All but one of these men had lost their hearing early in their lives due to spinal meningitis, which damaged the vestibular system of their inner ear in a way that made them immune to motion sickness.

Now known as the Gallaudet Eleven, these men underwent extensive testing over the course of 10 years, pushing their bodies to the limits to advance our space program.

The testing and experiments included living 12 days straight inside a 20-foot slow rotation room, which remained in a constant motion of 10 revolutions per minute, a 200-mile journey on the choppy seas off the coast of Nova Scotia, and a series of zero-G flights in the notorious "vomit comet" aircraft.

The decade's worth of experimentation gave researchers critical insight into how the body's sensory system works when gravitational cues from the inner ear aren't available, as in the case of space flight. This insight helped give researchers the information they needed to safely send other men to space.

We cannot ignore that the space race played a significant part in the Cold War. Americans and Soviets competed to prove their technological and intellectual superiority by becoming the first nation to put a human into space.

When we landed on the Moon, our astronauts were seen as the ultimate American heroes, a distinction they would not have enjoyed without the contributions of the Gallaudet Eleven.

The service of these 11 men to the United States embodies a legacy of bravery, dedication, and love of country.

Madam Speaker, please join me in expressing gratitude to the Gallaudet Eleven for their honorable service to our Nation.

I hope that by highlighting the critical contributions of these unsung heroes, I have helped ignite an effort to provide them with the recognition and credit that they are due.

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY NAVY DRY DOCK CLOSURES

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address my grave concerns with the recent closure of four Navy dry docks that are responsible for maintaining our Navy fleet and sustaining our Naval seapower and maritime strength.

Approximately 7 weeks ago, the U.S. Navy closed three dry docks at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton and another at the nearby Trident Refit Facility in Bangor, Washington.

One of these dry docks that was closed was the only dry dock on the West Coast certified to repair a nuclear aircraft carrier.

Without this vital infrastructure in place, our aircraft carriers in the Pacific are left completely vulnerable. We are now left with one dry dock on the East Coast that has the capacity to repair an aircraft carrier.

Combined, these shipyards used to have 22 dry docks. With 4 out of commission, we are down to 18 and have lost 22 percent of our critical Naval support infrastructure. We are now left with one dry dock on the East Coast that has the capacity to repair an aircraft carrier.

As a result of significant divestment in the 1990s, our Nation has only four public shipyards: Puget Sound and Pearl Harbor on the West Coast and Norfolk and Portsmouth on the East Coast.

As you can see here in this graph, the U.S. now has the fewest public shipyards than any other time since the end of World War II. Additionally, we now have 36 percent of the Navy's attack submarine fleet either in or waiting for maintenance.

This backlog is due to a multitude of factors, including workforce challenges, but having fewer shipyards and dry docks is a significant part of the problem.

This problem impacts the readiness of our submarines and aircraft carriers and our entire Navy fleet, the men and women who crew them, the defense industrial base, and our national defense as a whole.

Without the basic infrastructure needed to support our Navy, how can we possibly provide adequate defense capabilities if called upon to engage with our adversaries.

If we were to engage in conflict with a near-peer adversary such as China, we need to have infrastructure at the ready to repair damaged vessels in a timely manner and return them to their area of operation.

□ 1230

Increasing our maritime industrial base, including dry docks, is absolutely critical for our Navy to be able to effectively defend the United States and must be prioritized in our national defense budget.

I came to Congress to restore Americans' strength. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the House Armed Services Committee from both sides of the aisle to ensure that we support and invest in our public shipyards in order to protect and defend our great Nation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

MILITARY PAY MUST BE INCREASED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from California (Mr. MIKE GARCIA) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I thank my fellow naval aviator from Virginia for this precious time.

Madam Speaker, today I rise as a formal naval officer who is concerned for our enlisted troops, and particularly our junior enlisted troops within the Department of Defense, the soldiers, the sailors, the airmen, the marines, the space guardians.

As a massive government rolls forward spending more and more and gathering more and more debt, our enlisted troops continue to do the tough

work of providing Americans their security blanket.

Just last night, we had nine Army soldiers killed in a tragic training accident in a Black Hawk helicopter in Kentucky. They make such great sacrifices on a daily basis, and our enlisted folks are doing this work for almost no compensation.

When I reflect on just how little our junior enlisted ranks earn, I am left begging the question, Madam Speaker, who is providing them with their security? What lobbyist group is advocating for junior enlisted personnel, who when they first join the military are making about \$23,000 a year?

Madam Speaker, I know you are familiar with this, having served your country, but this is a pay table from the DOD for fiscal year 2023 showing what our enlisted troops make, and you can see when they first join, they are actually making less than \$21,000 a year. It is not until they are actually above an E-3 with E-4 rank over 4 years, 5 years that they are actually above what we would consider minimum wage of \$15 an hour, or \$32,000 a year.

It is about \$11 per hour, what they are being paid right now for what would be a normal 40-hour work week. In California, fast-food workers start at \$22 an hour. By the way, our troops, they are not usually working 40-hour work weeks. As you know, they are working 60 to 80 hours per week, especially if they are on deployment.

I ask our fellow Americans and legislators to let that sink in. Let it sink in that the starting wage of a McDonald's worker is twice that of the starting wage of our junior enlisted troops. The McDonald's worker, however, doesn't get his head shaved. He doesn't have some of his rights and freedoms taken away. The McDonald's worker doesn't go on deployments for 6 to 12 months at a time, and he doesn't put his life on the line for his beautiful country during both peace time and training operations. Twenty-two McDonald's workers a day don't take their own lives by suicide each day. \$11 per hour, that is what we pay our troops.

A third of our troops, Madam Speaker, qualify for food stamps. Even China is paying their enlisted troops more than we are.

Madam Speaker, who is making sure that our enlisted troops are getting the resources that they need to provide for their family, not just the financial resources but food, safe housing, daycare, schools for their children, and jobs for their spouses? The DOD officers have an organization called MOAA, or the Military Officers Association of America.

The Pentagon has their top brass that come to the Hill and testify asking to make sure that they get all the weapons they require to maintain the pointy edge of the spear, but the sad fact remains that the junior enlisted of our military remain largely unrepresented and without a champion.

We wonder why we suffer from record-low recruitment, record-low retention. Today's retention problem is tomorrow's recruiting crisis. Pay and quality of life are the biggest drivers right now in our challenges to retention.

Members of Congress—I have seen it for several years from both sides of the aisle—have stood at these very podiums, thumping their chests speaking about the 3 to 5 percent pay raises and they are taking care of our troops. They say we are taking care of our troops. These are record-high pay raises, they say. I guarantee you that is going to happen again over the next several months. We are taking care of our troops. We are giving them record-high pay.

It is a bunch of crap.

In the midst of 7 to 8 percent inflation, and when your base pay is only \$22,000 a year, a 5 percent increase is only about \$90 a month. That is easily swallowed up in your first trip to the gas station. Politicians can thump their chest and try to make themselves feel better about themselves, but don't stand here and tell us that you are taking care of the troops because for far too long the welfare of our enlisted troops has gone without a shepherd in Congress and without leadership in the Pentagon and without a true champion.

There have been freebie talking points that are easy to see, but they are being masked by anemic and hollow actions from flag officers and politicians the same, and that ends now, Madam Speaker.

Last year, my Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act passed both Chambers of Congress and was signed into law by the President in January. I am grateful for that. It helped about 140,000 Active-Duty families. This law requires all 50 States to recognize the professional licenses of Active-Duty spouses. If they are a nurse, a teacher, a real estate agent, cosmetologist, their licenses are now recognized across State lines when our Active-Duty families get orders to a new State.

To our troops and their spouses throughout the Nation, if you are currently having any push back from credentialing boards or licensing boards in your State, wherever you are stationed, and they are not recognizing your license and you are the spouse of an Active-Duty member, please call my office. Work with your commanding officer, but call my office, and we will help you to make sure that your rights are adhered to and honored and that your license is honored, as well. This is the law of the land, and you have rights now in this regard.

Madam Speaker, I am proud of that achievement from last session, but this session has to be focused on base pay, especially for our junior enlisted. I have introduced a bill that ensures that the DOD minimum base pay salary is \$31,200. This figure gets an E-1 up

to parity with every other industry in the Nation where \$15 per hour is the generally accepted minimum wage. This \$31,200 represents about a 50 percent increase to base pay for enlisted personnel. While that may sound high, we have to remember how low the starting point is.

This will save us money by needing fewer recruitment bonuses and fewer retention bonuses after they join the military.

Our Nation's most precious asset or our most potent weapon is our troops, the Active-Duty men and women in uniform and, specifically, the workhorses of our DOD forces, the enlisted personnel.

We can have Stealth bombers, nuclear submarines, intercontinental ballistic missiles, sexy fighter jets, hypersonic weapons, and the most advanced satellites up in space, but on our current recruitment and retention trajectory, we will still lose a war against a peer threat like China. We will still lose a two-front war against near-peer adversaries.

With the most lethal arsenal in the world, we are still not secure unless we take care of our troops. I will not stand at this podium or any other and feign support for big bills that provide small support for our troops. I won't do it. Our military, it begs for inspiration and for a mission. It craves leadership and it thrives on patriotism.

Our enlisted troops, they will literally climb mountains, they will move mountains, and they will give their life in defense of our way of life, but they won't complain about their pay because they are noble warriors. They are humble warriors.

As a Nation, we must reestablish our dominance on the global stage, a position, frankly, that we lost in the wake of the Afghanistan debacle.

The gap between pay for our troops and their civilian counterparts right now is at an all-time high. All the while, China has closed the gap against the United States in several domains.

We need some wins under our belt when it comes to national security and readiness and taking care of our troops. The men and women in fancy suits in this Chamber and the Chamber just 600 feet north of here, they need to do the right thing for our troops wearing the military uniforms, not in 5 years, not in 1 year, but this year.

The Commander in Chief just 1.6 miles to the west should support us in this endeavor. I am willing to provide him the tools necessary to do it myself, if needed, but \$31,000 is a doable do for base pay for our enlisted, and it is necessary.

It is imperative that as we craft the National Defense Authorization Act, or the NDAA, and also write the defense appropriation bills, that we are adequately addressing the pay and the welfare of our troops and that we do so very soon this year.

I commit to our enlisted personnel that I will remain your champion in

Congress until we get this right. Your Nation has forgotten you and neglected you for too long, and that ends this year.

God bless our troops.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY'S CORRECTIVE ACTION TO THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. I rise as a proud descendant of the enslaved people, who constructed the foundation upon which the greatness of America resides. They are the foundational mothers and fathers of this country.

Today, I rise, Madam Speaker, because I was accorded the preeminent privilege of speaking at the Georgetown University Law Center and I was accorded this opportunity to talk about the conscious agenda.

In so doing, we, my staff and I, did some research on Georgetown University and we discovered some things that I will share with you today.

First, I do want to thank the persons who made it possible for me to have this opportunity to speak today at Georgetown. I would like to thank Juan Thomas, the chair of the ABA Section of the Civil Rights and Social Justice Entity. This is an entity that is associated with the American Bar Association, and they were hosting this event today.

I would like to thank Dean Treanor. He is the executive vice president of Georgetown University Law Center.

I would like to thank Professor of Law Edelman. He is a person who has, quite frankly, helped to set a course of conduct that has made a difference in the lives of many people at the institution.

Today, Madam Speaker, I, having had this opportunity to visit Georgetown, would like to commend the university for what it has done and I would like to do so for things that persons ordinarily might not assume one would stand before the Congress, the country, if you will, and give such a commendation.

I am honored to do this because I think Georgetown University is the supreme, superb example of what an institution should do that has had some association with the institution of slavery.

I think that Georgetown University is a university that has set an example for the country, indeed for the United States of America itself, in terms of how we should respond to questions related to our association with the institution of slavery.

Today, I want to honor Georgetown University, founded in 1789 by John

Carroll, who was later appointed Archbishop of Baltimore in 1808. I honor this institution today because it took affirmative action to correct its association with the institution of slavery.

In 1838, 272 enslaved persons worth about \$3.3 million in today's dollars were sold in part to help pay off the school's debt. Obviously, this was not something that I would in any way celebrate. It is something that I find horrific.

The question then becomes: How has Georgetown University responded since this occurrence? Well, in September 2015, Georgetown University formed a working group on slavery, memory, and reconciliation to explore this history that it has associated with slavery.

In 2016, Georgetown created a department of African-American studies and set plans to establish an institute for the study of racial justice.

□ 1245

These two things alone are significant. The notion that a working group would be established for reconciliation, to explore it, to explore the memory, and to understand what slavery was all about as it relates to this institution, this working group has done an outstanding job.

I also have to acknowledge the fact that the African-American studies program was something that would give young people the opportunity to better understand more than what happened at Georgetown. It gives them an opportunity to understand what happened to Africans in the Americas.

Too often, this type of history is overlooked, and today, there are many who would erase this history. Significant work at the Georgetown Slavery Archive has been done.

In 2017, Georgetown offered an apology. It was not an apology without something more, not just a: "We are sorry it happened, and please have a nice day." It was an apology, and they held a liturgy of remembrance, contrition, and hope. It was a sincere apology.

It was an apology that would lead to other things. The apology wasn't the end. It was the genesis of more things that would be done.

In 2017, Georgetown dedicated two campus buildings to members of the descendant community—the "descendant community" would be descendants of slavery—dedicated two campus buildings to members of the descendant community.

It didn't stop there. Georgetown went on, in 2018, at the request of descendant leaders, Georgetown, the Jesuits, and descendants began truth and reconciliation work with the Kellogg Foundation.

This is the kind of work that has to be done so that we can get to the truth about what happened, so that we can have the transparency necessary to understand the history associated with slavery.

It is not pleasant, but it has to be done. It has to be done because if we don't do it, we allow ourselves to be vulnerable to these things being repeated.

Let's study this history. In 2019, Georgetown established a reconciliation fund that awards \$400,000 annually for community-based projects within descendant communities—\$400,000 annually.

Georgetown did not simply give an apology with nothing more than "we are sorry." Georgetown has taken upon itself to atone for what occurred and has done so by having a truth and reconciliation committee, worked with the Kellogg Foundation, and went on to establish a reconciliation fund that awards \$400,000 annually for community-based projects within descendant communities.

I think that Georgetown merits a special thank-you, and I, as a Member of Congress, intend to have a flag flown over the Capitol of the United States of America to be presented to Georgetown University for the way they have demonstrated that we can deal with the issue of slavery—demonstrated how to do this.

They have been an exemplar of how to do it and how to do it with a degree of credibility such that someone would come to the Congress of the United States of America, stand here, and pay tribute to what they have done to commemorate the lives of those who helped create the great America that we live in today.

They were the foundational mothers and fathers of this country. They were the persons who labored. They planted the grains, harvested the crops. They constructed roads and bridges.

The Capitol itself has benefited from their labor. This very facility that we are in has benefited from their labor. The Washington Monument benefited from their labor. The White House benefited from their labor. Their labor has made a difference.

I would have the country, the United States itself, follow the example of Georgetown University—follow the example. Let's have the truth and justice commission. We need it. The truth has to be told.

Let's have the study for reparations. There ought to be some compensation for centuries of unpaid labor, labor without recompense, labor without compensation. There ought to be some atonement by the Government of the United States of America.

Georgetown University is the exemplar. We should follow this example, and we should move expeditiously to correct, to the extent that it can be corrected, the injustice that was imposed upon human beings of African ancestry.

I believe that we who have the opportunity to stand in the well of the House of Representatives, who can vote on questions of war and peace, who can vote to fund various projects around this country, ought to establish a department of reconciliation. We ought

to establish a department of reconciliation such that we will have a systemic and systematic methodology by which this problem, this egregious concern, can be addressed.

It cannot be addressed in the term of any one President. It will take years, perhaps decades, to address the invidious discrimination that we have suffered in this country, but it can be done. We but have to have the will to do it.

A department of reconciliation with a secretary of reconciliation, a department of reconciliation with a secretary and under secretaries and a budget that is indexed to the Department of Defense, such that it will always be funded because we will always fund the Department of Defense.

If we do this, we can give this country and the world a sense of our wanting to atone for this 240 years of slavery that this country suffered, that people suffered, that people suffered and, in so doing, laid the foundation for America's greatness. They are the foundational mothers and fathers of this country.

To Georgetown University, I thank you for what you have done, and I pray that this country will follow your example—follow the example. Let's have the necessary commissions so that we can get to the truth.

Let's study the issue so that we can understand what recompense should consist of, and then let's make sure that this is all done by and through a department of reconciliation.

I will close with this. Reconciliation cannot be limited to African Americans. Some things bear repeating: Reconciliation cannot be limited to African Americans. There are others who have suffered invidious discrimination, and they, too, have to have reasonable redress for the suffering.

We have to address the Trail of Tears, how people were uprooted from their homes, forced to migrate across the country. Many died along the way. There has to be some recompense for the Trail of Tears.

We have to consider what happened to others who were a part of this country when the persons from Europe arrived, how they were treated.

All of this can be dealt with through a department of reconciliation.

The persons who came here and constructed the railroads, the persons who were placed in these camps so as to, in theory, protect the country from persons during a time of war. These camps should never have been imposed upon people.

We have to, at some point, give redress. This is what a department of reconciliation can do.

This is a great country, but the greatness of America has not been achieved until America provides a means for us to have reasonable redress for the invidious discrimination that was imposed upon people who meant us no harm, did us no harm, suffered. In their suffering, America became the

great country it is because they laid the foundation for America's greatness. They are the foundational mothers and fathers of this country.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, as we wrap up this week in Congress, I would like to address some issues that I feel have not been discussed as much as they should be in the Chamber this week, and I look forward to the issues being highlighted when we return from our break 10 days from now.

First of all, I would like to discuss the very concerning memos coming out of the Richmond office of the FBI. The FBI has kind of embarrassed us over the last year, in that there are areas in which I would consider more political in nature, but the FBI, perhaps like their counterparts in China or Russia, seem to go after people for what they think more than what they do.

We found out in the last month that they have decided to equate traditional Catholics with groups that ought to be monitored so that they don't do anything too untoward.

In their memo, they implied that perhaps traditional Catholics, without evidence that I know, may be opposed to affirmative action, like the majority of Americans. They may not be all on board with the LGBTQ agenda. They may not be thrilled with President Biden's immigration policy. Horror of horrors, they might like to attend a service with Latin Mass.

□ 1300

I am not Catholic personally, but I have friends who I think would consider themselves conservative Catholics. The idea that they would consider conservative Catholics in line with being an enemy of the state is incredibly scary. I know traditional Catholics will not do very well in communist China today, and that is perhaps not surprising. That is one of the reasons why we worry about what goes on in China. It is very scary that this administration would be targeting conservative Catholics for additional monitoring, and it is something that we should be very mindful of and something we should insist on.

They have said that they are revoking the memo, which is nice. But when you just say that we are getting rid of the memo because it doesn't meet our exacting standards, it implies that you are getting rid of the memo because it is true and you feel bad that your true feelings about conservative Catholics have now been made public.

I have not seen any press release from the FBI, and I hope to see it, in which people are removed from the

FBI, saying we don't want you there anymore. If you view your job as not one in which we are going to track down people who are counterfeiting or tracking down people who are selling fentanyl in the State but instead are going to spend your resources monitoring conservative Catholics, that is of great concern.

Like I said, I personally am not Catholic, but I will tell you, after seeing that memo from the FBI, if I was a member from an Assembly of God church, a Wisconsin Lutheran Synod church, most Baptist churches, evangelical churches, or Orthodox Jewish, I would be scared of where our country is going.

I insist that the FBI open up their files and tell us exactly who drafted these repugnant memos and whose idea it was out of Washington, out of Richmond, who knows, that the FBI should be involved in targeting conservative Catholics.

I hope the rest of the people in this body, including my leadership team, talks about it every day until we get back or until we get a better explanation from the FBI of exactly what was going on and who, in particular, were the employees of the FBI who thought it was a good idea to monitor conservative Catholics, of which apparently one piece of evidence is attending Latin mass.

Now, I think we should also have a look at a story that began about 2 years ago. We can kind of follow it along and see the degree to which President Biden's administration is following the demands made of them about 2 years ago.

About 2 years ago, when the Senate was 50/50, with a Democrat Vice President, U.S. Senators TAMMY DUCKWORTH and MAZIE HIRONO said that they were tired of confirming any White men appointed by President Biden. That is kind of a scary thing. Actually, they said it would be okay to confirm White men if they were gay.

After 2 years were up, a legal journal did a study and found out that 2 years into the Biden administration, only 5 out of 97 judges were White men. We were able to determine that 1 of the 5 is gay. We don't know about the others.

I think that is a little bit scary. I think if you are going to take the legal community collectively—remembering that you don't really appoint people to the Federal judiciary when they are 26 years old—so when we look at the community of people age 35 and up and say, we are going to try to find the best judges we can, I would think more than 5 out of 97 judges would be White men who are not gay. But that is what we have. Actually probably less than 5. It is 4 or 3 or whatever.

I think it is something for the media to pick up on and ask some more questions here.

Does the Biden administration really feel that only 5 of 97 judicial openings would be best filled with a White man?

I would be asking questions, since apparently Senator DUCKWORTH and Senator HIRONO felt it was important to give preference to gay men over straight men. I would ask how many of the few White men appointed are gay and how many are straight. I think that is something that if the media was on the ball, they would be asking that question.

We do know that there are strong elements on the left that don't like traditional families. We know the close ties between the Democrat Party and Black Lives Matter and how early on Black Lives Matter said they don't like western prescribed traditional families. I always objected to the way Black Lives Matter says that, because I think we have traditional families with a mom and dad at home through all sorts of different backgrounds, not just in Western Europe. But they, themselves, describe it as western prescribed traditional families.

I hope that beyond this rather obscure legal journal, we would have a little more investigation by the press and perhaps investigation by some of the relevant committees.

Are we continuing down the path of apparently actively discriminating against White heterosexual men?

I mean, that is clearly what these two Senators wanted. I think it is very concerning that they are getting exactly what they wanted. It is like the Biden administration is just following their tune.

Hopefully, we will see more articles about this in the paper over the next couple weeks. If I do not get what I want here, hopefully Republican leadership will weigh in and force the Biden administration to comment on this issue and the backgrounds of some of their appointees.

Given the obsession, or their apparent view of the world, the Biden administration does view people as just representative of where their ancestors lived 200 years ago.

I don't view it that way. I think most Americans view people as individuals. If you ask what do you think about John or what do you think about Mary or what do you think about Peter? You talk about their views on things. Maybe you talk about their upbringing or where they grew up, but you don't say the most important thing about that person is whether their ancestors are from Spain or England or India or wherever.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration basically seems to throw away the rest of the résumé and focus primarily on ethnic background. That is unfortunate.

One way we can see it is in their proposed budget. They seem to put diversity police in all of their different agencies. It is something that is growing more and more in our universities, as well.

Some of these diversity police are making \$200,000 a year, which is something that scares me in its own right.

If you are going to be making \$200,000 a year, a lot of people will say anything. If your \$200,000-a-year job depends on the rather warped idea that we should hire, fire, or promote people based on where their great, great grandparents are from, these people are going to be running around the country telling businesses, telling students, that when you meet somebody, the most important thing is their ethnic background. We have seen the result of having these people running around the university and the obsession with this view of the world.

We did have a hearing this week looking at universities, and we will talk about universities again in a second. But there are a lot of universities, who complain that tuition is too high, who purport to care about the high student loan debt out there, who have no problem hiring people for \$150,000 or \$200,000 a year to preach to children that they ought to walk around with a chip on their shoulder because of their background, despite the fact that clearly people are coming from all around the world and succeeding in America.

It is kind of a defeatist thing to tell people that they are going to be discriminated against based on ethnic background. I have talked before about people from all around the world showing up at a swearing in ceremony where people become American and looking at all the people who are hitting the ground running from all around the globe.

I always talk about, in my own district we have a huge Hmong population. I look at how successful they are, how hardworking, and how they are living the American Dream. Then you hear about these people making \$200,000 at our university campuses to tell people they ought to walk around with a chip on their shoulder and saying what a horrible country America is.

In any event, I hope all alumni around the country pay attention to what is going on in their alma maters and make sure they are not wasting the students' precious tuition dollars on hiring these people.

Now, we have seen the result of these people recently, or this intolerance that they promote, in two separate universities. We are all familiar with what happened at Stanford University. A judge showed up there carrying ideas that if not a majority, close to a majority of Americans hold. They weren't big on transgender people going into the other persons' bathroom and what have you.

They whipped up almost a physical confrontation at Stanford, which, when I get online, is supposed to be the second-best law school in the country, at least according to somebody. These potential lawyers, if they come from Stanford, they are going to wind up becoming Federal judges, very important jobs. They are shouting down people with views on transgender people dif-

ferent than the population as a whole. I don't know how these people are going to get back to home base and become productive lawyers, much less productive judges or productive bureaucrats in the future.

We did have a hearing on this the other day, but I think we should have more hearings, specifically about what is going on with Stanford.

We found similar intolerance of First Amendment free speech at Georgetown, another supposedly good law school. We had a student step forward, William Spruance, and talk about what happened to him when he questioned the guidelines with regard to masks. If you get on the internet, there are all sorts of people who will say different sort of things about masks, different things about vaccines. But apparently, because he stepped outside the orthodoxy at Georgetown Law School, he was threatened and he had to undergo a psychological evaluation.

Doesn't that sound like something from the Soviet Union?

If you disagree with the state, you have to see a psychiatrist because you must be mentally ill if you don't understand what a great guy Joseph Stalin is.

Sounds like that is what we have going on here at Georgetown; send somebody for a psychiatric evaluation if he doesn't agree with the conventional view on how to deal with COVID.

I hope that there is widespread outrage. We like to think people who graduate from college are taught to be open-minded and look at different views on things. But instead, apparently coming out of Georgetown, you are taught everybody must fall in line with the state or fall in line with the leadership of the law school, and if you don't, we will weigh in. Despite the fact that you may have spent 2 or 3 years of money and time going to the law school, we are going to do what we can to make sure you don't become a member of the bar association and you won't be able to use that degree. Because far more important than your grades or what you know is going on in school is that you know that once you become a lawyer, you wind up being obedient to the state.

It should be of great concern to the bar association across the board. I think the American Bar Association ought to look at what is going on both in Stanford and Georgetown, which—I think, maybe because of what they were 20 or 30 years ago—still have a good reputation. I am sure they will still sucker some kids into going there.

But what is going on with the intolerance at both of these law schools is something that should be looked at, and I hope perhaps individual bar associations around the country also want to monitor this, as to what we can make of the intolerance in both of these law schools.

□ 1315

My final comment as far as what is going on this week is something I have

talked about in the past and want to talk about one more time. That is what is going on in Ukraine.

My major concern with the Biden administration is I don't think they are trying to end this war. I mean, we are where we are, but the longer the war goes on, the closer the alliance between Russia and China goes. In the relatively recent background, we had a thousand McDonald's in Russia. I know people in my personal life who had jobs in Russia. We had Russians coming here doing jobs on our farms. The college-aged kids from Russia would come here with special visas working in the vacation industry.

Obviously, right now relationships are falling. With regard to China, over time, relationships are getting worse and worse, which is a dangerous thing. We have had peace with China for well over 60 years. I don't know why we can't do another 60 years.

President Biden is not making, I believe, an effort to wrap up this war. It shouldn't be that difficult. Ukraine has the second lowest birth rate of any country in the world. If there is any country that doesn't want to lose some of its young people it ought to be Ukraine.

Nobody can tell me that Vladimir Putin thought that when he entered Ukraine the war would be going on this long. It is another country with a low birth rate. It is a country that is losing people as they immigrate to other countries.

Both Ukraine and Russia should have motive to end this war, and eventually it will end. The sooner it will end, the better. I am afraid the Biden administration seems satisfied to just sit there, let things go on, every day more young Russians and more young Ukrainians die. Not only is that a tragedy in its own right, but every day that this war goes on, it is going to be that much harder to reach peace.

I strongly wish that President Biden would use this interlude before we try to put more billions of dollars on Ukraine that he would—if the United States can't do it, and I can understand why we can't broker peace because we don't look like we are neutral in this fight—beg the Turks or the Israelis or the French or somebody who has more standing to step in and see if we cannot find an end to this war before it becomes much more catastrophic; before maybe the United States becomes involved; before Russia decides to shoot something at Western Europe, or use its submarines off of American shores.

I strongly hope that the press, when they get a chance to interview President Biden, ask him: What are you doing or do you feel it would be good for this war to end, or are you just going to throw up your hands and pretend you are an innocent bystander? If the war goes on another 4 or 5 years, it is all fine by President Biden.

Those were four issues that I don't think we paid enough attention to during the course of the week.

I hope the press corps gives them some attention during the next week when we are back in our districts, and I hope our leadership brings more attention to them when we return from our districts in 11 days from now.

Madam Speaker, we will go for one more topic right now while my good friend returns from his office.

There is an effort made right now in America with regard to school lunches to shift from milk to sugary drinks. This is something else we don't pay a lot of attention to, but a lot of children get a lot of their food from school lunch.

I would be hard-pressed to find anybody who would say that we are better having kids drink sugary, gooey drinks than wholesome milk. Milk has been around since the Bible, right? Israel, the land of milk and honey.

Apparently, there is an anti-milk feeling out there. I do know that gooey, sugary drinks are sold by big corporations that are very active in all segments here in Washington. I hope that this is something else the press will pick up on.

Just because little children can't vote doesn't mean that this ought to be a banner headline, at least once a month, as to whether the next generation of children is raised on gooey, sugary drinks or wholesome 100 percent milk, which has been such a big part of the diet of Americans since our founding.

We hope that our bureaucracy holds the line and does good research into the good and the bad of sugary drinks, as well as the nutritious value of 1 percent whole milk.

Again, if any members of the press or the Chair want to look into this, I think it will be very important. We have spiraling out of control healthcare costs in this country. The health of the next generation is largely going to be determined—or to a large degree be determined—by what is going on with the youngest children.

We are at a precarious time in our country in which the drug companies want to prescribe en masse anti-obesity drugs to little children. I heard this week that parents are being told that sometimes their children, as young as 8 or 9, are going to begin to be prescribed anti-obesity drugs.

I can understand why that is a gold mine for the drug companies. We are such an over-drugged country already, and if they can make our young people a little more pudgy—the idea that they would have to take anti-obesity drugs for the next 70 years of their life—the eyes of some of these pharmaceutical executives must just brighten up at the idea that that has become the norm of America.

I suggest that we step back for a second, analyze what is healthier and what is less likely to make you obese, and encourage healthy foods. I think we are also talking here with regard to the WIC program. I hope we weigh in both on the WIC and the food stamps

and the school lunch programs, all with more nutritious foods.

If we get back more of the nutritious foods that the average American was eating 60 years ago, we wouldn't have to worry about giving all the young children anti-obesity drugs because people of my generation lived their whole life without them.

I can understand it might be more profitable for some people, they have a lot of obese kids. We don't need that. It is bad for them. I hope the press really monitors what is going on as we try to step away from whole milk and other, what I will call, natural foods, instead of pushing their way toward sugary, processed food. I think that is one of the reasons why America's children right now are so much heavier than they were when I was a child. We look forward to that situation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

U.S. BORDER CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Wisconsin for holding the floor down here with—I am quite confident—riveting expositions on any number of great things because my friend from Wisconsin is a great American, and I do appreciate the gentleman.

It is important that we recognize the situation that this country currently faces with respect to our border crisis.

It is so beyond understanding that the so-called greatest country in the history of the world could allow an environment in which, as we speak here on the floor, a little girl is getting sold into the sex trafficking trade in Houston or San Antonio in a stash house; or as happened last summer, 53 migrants died in a tractor trailer, cooked in the Texas summer heat; or 40 migrants who burned up just this past week. All, almost a direct consequence of the chosen policies of this administration. That is the simple truth.

We have free will as the greatest country in the history of the world, the strongest country in the history of the world. We have to use that free will and make choices. Are we going to be a sovereign Nation that secures its borders and ensures safe passage and avenues for people around the world to come to this country, or are we going to allow cartels to maintain operational control of our border?

Are we going to allow cartels to use human beings as profit centers, no matter what it means for them and their well-being? Are we going to allow China to exploit our borders and run fentanyl into our communities and kill Americans, or are we going to do our job and secure the border of the United States?

Those are the questions before us as Members of the House of Representatives. My message to my colleagues on

this side of the aisle is: When you campaign on securing the border and you are given control of the House of Representatives, you have an obligation to actually secure the border.

To my colleagues who run around using rhetoric about what is or is not Christian-like. I will say it is inherently un-Christian to allow migrants to die and call that compassion. It is inherently un-Christian to allow Americans to die from fentanyl poisoning and say that it is un-Christian to say that we should secure the border.

It is inherently un-Christian for us to turn our backs on the responsibility of being a sovereign Nation that defends the rule of law to be the beacon of hope for people around the world to come here in the first place.

This country has done more for more people around the world than any other Nation in history. Yes, our history is about opening our arms and allowing millions from around the globe to seek freedom and opportunity here, and we must continue to be. That must be built on the rule of law.

If we do not maintain the rule of law, then we forsake the very thing that attracts people from around the world. People come here from Venezuela, they come here from Cuba because of the rule of law. The rule of law is supposed to matter.

For people to hide behind asylum claims and hide behind exploitations of our law, to flood our border, such that we no longer have control of it, such that then the law becomes meaningless, turns the rule of law on its head and means we will not be able to be the place of refuge for the people around the world who need it.

More than that, we should be exporting the rule of law. We should be improving conditions in the Western Hemisphere and around the world rather than importing lawlessness and importing fentanyl and killing our own people and undermining the lives of migrants.

On March 13 a human smuggler transporting 11 illegal aliens in Ozona, Texas, was being chased by law enforcement, and during the chase the smuggler crashed into another vehicle killing the other occupants, including a 7-year old girl and her grandmother. The victims' names are Maria Alvarez and her granddaughter Emilia Tambunga. Two migrants perished from the crash. That is one example of hundreds I can give.

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I run into the ranchers who find dead migrants on their south Texas ranches. Madam Speaker, 1,000 migrants have died along the southwest border last year.

The fact is we are seeing, as we speak, thousands rush our border from El Paso down along the Texas border because of the failed policies of this administration.

We have an obligation as a body, but while our Democrat colleagues bury

their heads in the sand and refuse to acknowledge the crisis at the border, Republicans have an obligation to do exactly what they said they would do and what they campaigned to do, and that is to secure the border of the United States.

Let me be very clear. Securing the border of the United States does not mean more money. It does not mean more technology. It does not mean more Border Patrol agents. It does not mean throwing money at the problem. It means actually doing the job of enforcing the laws of the United States and embracing policies that will stop the abuse of our law, as this administration is doing to undermine it, to allow people to flood our zone, and to allow cartels to exploit it, which harms Americans and migrants.

We absolutely can and will ensure that people who have a credible claim to asylum will be able to have that claim heard while making sure that it is not exploited by cartels to rush our border with thousands of people and make it such that it is bad for them and us while fentanyl pours in killing Americans and undermining our security. That is actually our job.

I submit, Madam Speaker, that we should honor the promises that we made that gave us the majority because I can promise you if we try to pass border security that doesn't actually stop the problem, then we will no longer be in the majority.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following date he had approved and signed a joint resolution of the following title:

March 20, 2023:

H.J. Res. 26. A joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022.

SENATE BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following date he had approved and signed a bill of the Senate of the following title:

March 20, 2023:

S. 619. An Act to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled joint resolutions of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint Resolutions relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020.

H.J. Res. 27. Joint Resolutions providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8

of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to 'Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States' ''.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday next, April 3, 2023, at 2 p.m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TURNER: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. H.R. 1376. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-32, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Energy and Commerce discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1376 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. IVEY, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr.

KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. ROSS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SORESENSEN, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. COSTA, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. VASQUEZ, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SOTO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mrs. PELTOLA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CASE, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. WATERS, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 12. A bill to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BACON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 2400. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow States to make medical assistance available to inmates during the 30-day period preceding their release; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. MOLINARO):

H.R. 2401. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide students with

disabilities and their families with access to critical information needed to select the right college and succeed once enrolled; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2402. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to prohibit the manufacture, processing, use, and distribution in commerce of commercial asbestos and mixtures and articles containing commercial asbestos, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. IVEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGERDOVE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 2403. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANTOS:

H.R. 2404. A bill to prohibit the availability of funds to provide assistance to foreign countries that criminalize or discriminate based on gender, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 2405. A bill to authorize the relinquishment and in lieu selection of land and

minerals in the State of North Dakota, to restore land and minerals to Indian Tribes within the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FERGUSON, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. ESTES, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. HERN, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 2406. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently allow a tax deduction at the time an investment in qualified property is made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 2407. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2408. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide a review process for adverse national coverage determinations with respect to drug coverage under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BERA (for himself and Mr. BARR):

H.R. 2409. A bill to improve hiring authorities available to the Secretary of State with respect to expertise on the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 2410. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide administrative support to providers of dental care who provide such care to veterans that is not furnished under such title, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a pilot program for the provision of dental care to certain veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 2411. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support and stabilize the existing nursing workforce, establish programs to increase the number of nurses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2412. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to increase national capacity to provide pediatric behavioral health services at children's hospitals and through community-based providers to improve children's access to care; and to authorize grants to begin to address large numbers of children boarding in emergency departments, to support the pediatric behavioral health workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 2413. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish dental care in the same manner as any other medical service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 2414. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum age for children eligible for medical care under the CHAMPVA program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BUDZINSKI (for herself and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 2415. A bill to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 2416. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a military and civilian partnership for trauma readiness grant program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. NEHLS):

H.R. 2417. A bill to the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to provide for the expedited removal of unaccompanied alien children who are not victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons and who do not have a fear of returning to their country of nationality or last habitual residence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BROWN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 2418. A bill to require lost or stolen firearms to be reported to law enforcement authorities within 48 hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 2419. A bill to provide financial assistance for projects to address certain subsidy impacts in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ (for herself, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. ELLZEY, and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 2420. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to review the Cattle Fever Tick Eradication Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 2421. A bill to address the needs of individuals with disabilities within the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 2422. A bill to amend the CALM Act to include video streaming services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FINSTAD (for himself, Mr. PANNETTA, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. LAMALFA, and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 2423. A bill to affirm that the Farm Credit Administration is the sole and independent regulator of the Farm Credit System; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for

consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 2424. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to permit video or telephone certifications in the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GALLEG0 (for himself, Ms. JACOBS, and Mr. TORRES of New York):

H.R. 2425. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to make allotments to States to carry out full-day kindergarten programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself, Ms. BROWN, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BACON, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Ms. SCANLON):

H.R. 2426. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to identify obstacles to identifying and responding to reports of children missing from foster care and other vulnerable foster youth, to provide technical assistance relating to the removal of such obstacles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. DUARTE, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. COMER, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MOONEY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. HILL, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. TIFANY, Mr. STEEL, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BACON, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HUNT, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. FALLON, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BOST, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FRY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. KILEY, Mr. COSTA, Ms. PORTER, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 2427. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Hmong people, in recognition of their highly distinguished service in the Vietnam war and the fight against communism; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARSON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CROCKETT, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 2428. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a grant program to improve the preparation and representation of certain students in aviation-related fields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 2429. A bill to establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Pro-

gram; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 2430. A bill to create a rule of construction for Federal courts to apply in all cases regarding the provision or obtaining of reproductive health services and the imposition of capital punishment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CORREA, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. MACE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 2431. A bill to authorize Department of Veterans Affairs health care providers to provide recommendations and opinions to veterans regarding participation in State marijuana programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 2432. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the detention of arriving aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEUSER (for himself, Ms. WILD, and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 2433. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to update the calculation of the hospital specific rate for such hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. BACON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COMER, Mr. BOST, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FINSTAD, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. SORESENSEN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 2434. A bill to promote low-carbon, high-octane fuels, to protect public health, and to improve vehicle efficiency and performance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOONEY (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 2435. A bill to define the dollar as a fixed weight of gold, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. SELF, and Mr. BIGGS):

H.R. 2436. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand penalties for illegal entry and presence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. ROUZER):

H.R. 2437. A bill to revise the boundaries of a unit of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in Topsail, North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2438. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, to establish a grant program to be known as the Mental Health Licensure Portability Program to award grants to eligible entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 2439. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to

require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. SELF, Mr. NEHLS, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MILLS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. BURLISON):

H.R. 2440. A bill to award Congressional Gold Medals to Metropolitan Police Officers Officer Michael Collazo and Officer Rex Englebert, in recognition of their exceptional bravery and valor in confronting an active shooter at the Covenant School in Nashville, Tennessee; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 2441. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand health care and benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs for military sexual trauma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 2442. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of disability; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. TLAI, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H.R. 2443. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to require a reduction of financed emissions to protect financial stability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 2444. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require nationwide consumer reporting agencies, upon request, to use a consumer's current legal name on consumer reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROY (for himself and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 2445. A bill to establish the Office of the Special Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GALLEGO, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H.R. 2446. A bill to establish the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park in the States of California and Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2447. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a presumption of service connection for illnesses associated

with service in the Armed Forces in the Panama Canal Zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2448. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the increased use of renewable natural gas, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful transportation-related emissions that contribute to poor air quality, and to increase job creation and economic opportunity throughout the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 2449. A bill to require a strategy for countering the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 2450. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a refundable tax credit for commercial truck drivers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 2451. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for certain freedom of association protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. TIFFANY (for himself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Ms. TENNEY, and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 2452. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit certain political committees from compensating the spouse of the candidate for services provided to or on behalf of the committee, to require such committees to report on payments made to the spouse and the immediate family members of the candidate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 2453. A bill to amend section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to reform immigration parole, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 2454. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a grant program to increase cooperation on post-traumatic stress disorder research between the United States and Israel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WILD (for herself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 2455. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to provide for grants in support of training and education to teachers and other school employees, students, and the community about how to prevent, recognize, respond to, and report child sexual abuse among primary and secondary school students; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H.R. 2456. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health, to create educational materials with respect to covered disorders for elementary and secondary school students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the

Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BENTZ (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. ZINKE):

H.J. Res. 46. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Marine Fisheries Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DAVIDSON (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, and Mr. PERRY):

H.J. Res. 47. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the sixteenth article of amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. KEATING, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. BEYER, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.J. Res. 48. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the rights extended by the Constitution are the rights of natural persons only; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Northern Long-Eared Bat"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution highlighting the risks that environmental defenders face around the world and commending their role in defending human rights, combating climate chaos, and supporting a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACOBS (for herself, Ms. BALINT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FROST, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SALINAS,

Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SORESENSEN, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILSON of Georgia, and Mr. MCGARVEY);

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of International Transgender Day of Visibility; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SOTO, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. GALLEGO):

H. Res. 266. A resolution expressing support for the recognition of March 31, 2023, as “César Chávez Day” in honor of the accomplishments and legacy of César Estrada Chávez; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H. Res. 267. A resolution finding that the Russian Federation’s presence in the United Nations Security Council violates the purposes and principles of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESTES (for himself and Mr. KILDEE):

H. Res. 268. A resolution expressing strong opposition to the imposition of digital services taxes by other countries that discriminate against United States companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms.

VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H. Res. 269. A resolution recognizing that it is the duty of the Federal Government to develop and implement a Transgender Bill of Rights to protect and codify the rights of transgender and nonbinary people under the law and ensure their access to medical care, shelter, safety, and economic security; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, and Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. BERA):

H. Res. 270. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should negotiate strong, inclusive, and forward-looking rules on digital trade and the digital economy with like-minded countries as part of its broader trade and economic strategy in order to ensure American values of democracy, rule of law, freedom of speech, human and worker rights, privacy, and a free and open internet are at the very core of digital governance; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN (for herself and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H. Res. 271. A resolution recognizing the importance of beauty and wellness educators to the United States and supporting the designation of March 30, 2023, as “National Beauty and Wellness Education Appreciation Day”; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. BERGMAN, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. JAMES):

H. Res. 272. A resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release United States citizen Paul Whelan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. WILSON of Georgia, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MENG, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H. Res. 273. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Women’s History Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 12.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To protect a person’s ability to determine whether to continue to or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider’s ability to provide abortion services.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2400.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill restarts benefits for Medicaid-eligible incarcerated individuals 30 days pre-release.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Asbestos

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 2403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: closing the Charleston loophole

By Mr. SANTOS:

H.R. 2404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the availability of funds to provide assistance to foreign countries that criminalize or discriminate based on gender, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 2405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

The North Dakota Trust Lands Completion Act of 2023 abides by the single subject requirement in that the provisions are limited to relinquishment and in lieu selection of land and minerals in the State of North Dakota.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 2406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

“The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Section 7&8 of Article 1 of the United State Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Extending the full expensing provision of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, section 179.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 2407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the US constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

would increase seniors’ timely access to multi-cancer early detection (MCED) technology by creating a direct pathway to Medicare coverage.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:
H.R. 2408.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill modifies the Medicare program
By Mr. BERA:
H.R. 2409.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
Foreign Affairs
By Mr. BILIRAKIS:
H.R. 2410.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
The single subject of this legislation is:
To authorize a pilot program and study for the provision of dental care to certain veterans
By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:
H.R. 2411.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Nursing
By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:
H.R. 2412.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Health care
By Ms. BROWNLEY:
H.R. 2413.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Veterans
By Ms. BROWNLEY:
H.R. 2414.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Veterans
By Ms. BUDZINSKI:
H.R. 2415.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument
By Mr. BURGESS:
H.R. 2416.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill amends the Public Health Service Act to require the Department of Health and Human Services to award grants to certain trauma centers to enable military trauma care providers and trauma teams to provide trauma care and related acute care at those trauma centers.
By Mr. CARTER of Texas:
H.R. 2417.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Providing protections for Unaccompanied Alien Children.
By Mr. CASTEN:
H.R. 2418.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 18
The single subject of this legislation is:
Gun violence prevention
By Mr. COSTA:
H.R. 2419.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
Water resources development.
By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:
H.R. 2420.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
Review of the cattle fever tick eradication program.
By Mrs. DINGELL:
H.R. 2421.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Constitutional Authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
To improve responses to sexual violence against students with disabilities.
By Ms. ESHOO:
H.R. 2422.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
The single subject of this legislation is:
To regulate the sound of tv advertisements
By Mr. FINSTAD:
H.R. 2423.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
The single subject of this legislation is:
Affirms the Farm Credit Administration as the sole and independent regulator of the Farm Credit System.
By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
H.R. 2424.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII, Clause 18
The single subject of this legislation is:
Nutrition
By Mr. GALLEGOS:
H.R. 2425.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any of Congress's enumerated powers.
The single subject of this legislation is:
Early childhood education
By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:
H.R. 2426.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
The single subject of this legislation is:
To require the Office of the Administration for Children & Families to evaluate the protocols that states have developed to comply with the reporting requirements for locating a child missing from foster care.
By Mr. GROTHMAN:
H.R. 2427.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
Awarding a Gold Medal
By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:
H.R. 2428.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
Aviation Education
By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:
H.R. 2429.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."
The single subject of this legislation is:
To establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Program.
By Ms. MACE:
H.R. 2430.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
The act creates a federal constitutional rule of construction that it is a part of the right against cruel and unusual punishment, as well as a manifest miscarriage of justice, to put a provider or receiver of an abortion to death.
By Mr. MAST:
H.R. 2431.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:
The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill allows VA physicians' consultation and recommendation of cannabis as a treatment option for their patients in states that have legal medical marijuana programs.
By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:
H.R. 2432.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4
The single subject of this legislation is:
Immigration status and procedures
By Mr. MEUSER:
H.R. 2433.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States
The single subject of this legislation is:
Healthcare
By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:
H.R. 2434.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill would improve fuel efficiency and performance of vehicles, and reduce carbon emissions, through the greater use of ethanol.
By Mr. MOONEY:
H.R. 2435.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Gold Standard
By Mr. MORAN:
H.R. 2436.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand penalties for illegal entry and presence.

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 2437.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To revise the boundaries of a unit of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in Topsail, North Carolina, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 2438.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a grant program to be known as the Mental Health Licensure Portability Program to award grants to eligible entities.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 2439.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 2440.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Award a Congressional Gold Medal to law enforcement officers who responded to the tragic school shooting at The Covenant School in Nashville, TN.

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 2441.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Improving provision of benefits to veterans who have experienced military sexual trauma.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 2442.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of disability.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 2443.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill will address climate risk.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 2444.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of the bill is credit reporting accuracy.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 2445.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Establishes the Office of the Special Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2446.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public lands.

By Ms. SALAZAR:

H.R. 2447.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Providing Veterans Benefits

By Ms. SANCHEZ:

H.R. 2448.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Provides a new tax credit for renewable natural gas used for transportation.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2449.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taiwan

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 2450.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill allows certain licensed commercial truck drivers a tax credit in a taxable year.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 2451.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Provides freedom of association protections for students in single-sex social organizations at institutions of higher education.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 2452.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Campaign finance

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 2453.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Immigration parole reform

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 2454.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

Military healthcare

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 2455.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

To encourage community-based education and training for teachers, caregivers, and students to prevent child sexual abuse.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 2456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The subject of this bill provides for the creation of educational materials on uterine, ovarian, and related hormonal and menstrual disorders, such as endometriosis, uterine fibroids, and polycystic ovary syndrome.

By Mr. BENTZ:

H.J. Res. 46.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

CRA on designating Critical Habitat.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.J. Res. 47.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE V

The single subject of this legislation is:

Judiciary

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.J. Res. 48.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the rights extended by the Constitution are the rights of natural persons only.

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.J. Res. 49.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single single subject of this legislation is:

The purpose of this bill is to disapprove of Fed. Reg. 73488.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 41: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.

H.R. 45: Mrs. MCCLAIN.

H.R. 82: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 309: Ms. Velázquez.

H.R. 492: Mr. VASQUEZ.

H.R. 564: Mr. RESCIENTHALER.

H.R. 645: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 676: Mrs. McClellan.

H.R. 700: Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BEYER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 735: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. MRVAN, and Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 767: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 830: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 854: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 887: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H.R. 903: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 907: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 913: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 958: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 1017: Mr. STANTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1083: Mr. DELUZO.

H.R. 1087: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

- H.R. 1097: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 1249: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1255: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. EVANS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MFUME, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mrs. SYKES.
H.R. 1277: Mr. FINSTAD and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1330: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 1379: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1433: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 1458: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1459: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 1465: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1550: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1551: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1587: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 1597: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 1637: Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. Barragán, Mr. Cárdenas, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 1640: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. TIF-FANY, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. CRANE.
H.R. 1641: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 1645: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1685: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1699: Mrs. MCCLELLAN and Mr. LANDSMAN.
H.R. 1722: Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 1733: Mr. TIFFANY, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. LUNA, and Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 1734: Ms. STEVENS and Mrs. SYKES.
H.R. 1749: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 1756: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 1758: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 1785: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 1793: Mr. MORAN and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 1794: Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 1800: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana and Mr. STRONG.
H.R. 1843: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. BACON, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 2394: Mr. CROW.
H.J. Res. 25: Mrs. MCCLELLAN.
H.J. Res. 44: Mr. CARTER of Texas.
H.J. Res. 45: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BARR, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H. Con. Res. 28: Ms. STEVENS.
H. Res. 44: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H. Res. 77: Mr. RASKIN.
H. Res. 152: Mr. MOONEY.
H. Res. 213: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. MCCLELLAN.
H. Res. 219: Mrs. MCCLELLAN.
H. Res. 240: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H. Res. 264: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.



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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 2023

No. 58

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Savior, lead us today as a shepherd. Guide our lives and inspire our hearts. May the talents gathered here on Capitol Hill help in the awesome task of bringing healing to our Nation and world. Strengthen our lawmakers as they deal with unattended needs and unsolved problems. Make them eager to lift burdens and ready to respond in service to humanity. Lord, help each of us to feel a bit of the responsibility for the challenges that hang heavy over our land. In Your unfailing love, give us the wisdom to follow the leading of Your powerful providence. We pray in Your holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, March 30, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK,

a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SENATE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. SCHUMER. First, on our work period recap, well, 66 to 30, that is the final count of yesterday's vote to repeal the Iraq AUMF of 2002 and 1991, a bipartisan success years in the making. That was a very good moment here on the floor yesterday—a sign that Senators on both sides want to see bipartisanship continue in this Chamber.

We can see it again if Members work together on issues that Americans care about, like lowering costs, preserving America's competitiveness, and in yesterday's case, stopping endless wars in the Middle East.

It is my hope that the AUMF repeal can be a model, a blueprint for how the Senate operates in the coming years. It is not easy, but it is very much possible, and I thank my Republican colleagues, particularly Senator YOUNG, for their cooperation.

The AUMF repeal was the conclusion of a successful busy work period—5-week work period that we just completed in the Senate—a busy and successful work period on and off the floor.

We confirmed another 14 highly qualified judicial nominees to lifetime

appointments to the bench, 13 district and one circuit court judge, bringing our total to 119 new judges—119 new judges; that makes us proud—under President Biden.

I also want to recognize our committee chairs for their good work over the past month or so in holding hearing after hearing, day after day, on important issues that Americans care about, like rail safety, the health of our banks, the rights of working Americans, the President's budget, and more.

The Senate will hit the ground running when we return from the April State work period by taking up the much needed Fire Grants and Safety Act. It is my hope that yesterday's 96-0 vote in favor of moving forward portends for swift action and argues very strongly against dilatory tactics. Let's do the same thing we did on the AUMF. We are willing to allow some amendments, but we have got to move forward. This is something that is supported broadly, as shown by the 96-0 vote.

Just this week, 29 fire emergency service groups warned Congress that with summer around the corner, local fire departments of all kinds are woefully understaffed, underfunded, and underequipped to meet their obligations to keep people safe. So, when we return, the Senate must move quickly to pass fire grants legislation without unnecessary delays to this overwhelmingly bipartisan legislation.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on the Senator from Alabama's holding up military nominations, the Senator from Alabama continues his hold on—more than 180 now—promotions, military promotions, blatantly ignoring the many warnings of the harm he is causing to our national security. It is reckless. It is just reckless.

Yesterday, Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin warned that blocking

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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these promotions “creates a ripple effect through the force that makes us far less ready than we need to be.”

Do you hear that, the Senator from Alabama? The Secretary of Defense is saying that what you do makes us far less ready than we need to be at a time when China and Iran and Russia are all causing all kinds of security problems and threats.

But Secretary Austin also emphasized another point, a very important point: The Senator’s stonewalling is having consequences—bad consequences, heart-wrenching consequences—for our military families. By blocking these promotions, the Senator from Alabama is blocking pay raises for these officers and their families. By blocking these promotions, the Senator from Alabama is blocking military kids from starting at new schools, setting them back in their educations.

When a member of the military serves, their family serves, too. Does the Senator from Alabama understand the disruption and chaos he is causing for military families?

These are people serving us. They are not political. They have worked hard. They have done a good job. They got a promotion. A promotion means moving—a change of venue, a change of school. It means a career path—how long you have been at one rank and then to another.

The Senator from Alabama is playing havoc with so many military families, who are nonpolitical, who have served our country well, who thought they were ready for promotions until this cruel act of the Senator from Alabama stopped them. These military families have done nothing—nothing—to deserve the disrespect and disdain shown by the Senator from Alabama. It is insulting to our servicemembers that one Senator—just one—is holding up what has long been a routine and non-partisan process.

Again, I urge my colleague from Alabama to think this through and stand down. We understand he has passion on the issue. We disagree with it vehemently; so do most Americans. But passion on the issue is not an excuse for causing havoc in the military in terms of force and in terms of the lives of the families.

I would again plead with my Republican colleagues, whether it is public or private, to go to the Senator from Alabama and dissuade him from his folly.

BUDGET AND DEBT CEILING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on the budget and debt ceiling and “show us your plan,” House Republicans are themselves starting to see why their attempts to threaten default to secure spending cuts has been a terrible idea from the start. It is not only reckless; it is not only dangerous—it turns out they can’t even follow through on it.

This week, the chairman of the House Financial Services Committee

admitted that he doesn’t even see a path to an agreement for lifting the debt ceiling, and at least 16 Republicans have never voted to raise the debt ceiling at all, even under President Trump. That is true.

But the problem here isn’t that there isn’t a path. Of course, there is a path. It is staring Republicans in the face. The solution is what we Democrats have said from the start: Instead of threatening default, instead of brinksmanship, Republicans should work with us on a clean extension of the debt ceiling. We did it three times under Donald Trump. We have already done it under President Biden, and we should do it again.

If Republicans want to push a separate discussion on the budget, that is their prerogative. In fact, it has been done many times by both parties in the past. But the Republicans would be reckless to take the full faith and credit of the United States hostage in order to force a conversation on the budget, particularly when there is an alternative tried-and-true path that has been used before: Separate the debt ceiling and raising the ability of us to pay our debts and discuss things on the budget—on taxes and on spending—which we always do. It is tying the two together that is reckless.

So it is becoming clearer and clearer to Republicans themselves—even those in the House—that the only legitimate path forward is this: Let’s have a bipartisan and clean extension of the debt ceiling, as we have done many times before, and then Republicans can push a separate discussion on the budget.

The American people have listened to us. A month and a half ago, I started telling the Republican leader: Show us your plan.

President Biden, HAKEEM JEFFRIES, and many others have joined in on that call, and it is resonating from one end of America to the other. Of course, you can’t sit down and discuss something if you don’t have a plan. Speaker MCCARTHY just says: Let’s meet. But what are they going to do—discuss the weather? the rearrangement of the furniture?

Come on. Do it the right way.

You are beginning to see what we have said all along—that the best way to do this is with no hostage-taking, no brinksmanship on the debt ceiling, but with a strong, avid, and passionate discussion on spending issues—one separate from the other.

House Republicans cannot show us their plan, and as we said—as I predicted 2 months ago—a month and a half ago—it is going to be very hard for them to get 218 votes on any plan.

So come on. Look in the mirror. See what is going on, and do it the right way.

Speaker MCCARTHY, today is March 30. It has been long enough. You still haven’t come up with a single specific cut that makes any difference in the debt that you want to do. Show us your plan. Drop the brinksmanship. Join Democrats on a clean extension of the debt ceiling.

LOWER ENERGY COSTS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, on H.R. 1, the House is expected today to vote on Republicans’ partisan, unserious, and so-called energy package that they call H.R. 1.

First, once again, I want to make it clear: H.R. 1 is dead on arrival in the Senate, not because of politics but because it is so ridiculous and has been drawn up by a bunch of pro-oil Senators who have no regard for anyone else. No Democrat has been consulted. Obviously, the Republicans knew that in the House when they passed it, but they seem to want to go back. In H.R. 1, they go back to the MAGA supporters back home—the big oil companies, the oil wildcatters, and so many of the oil States that don’t want to pay any taxes and that don’t want anything to do with moving us forward as the climate gets worse and worse.

The Senate is not going to waste our time on a bill that sets America back decades in our transition to clean energy. All it takes is a brief glance at H.R. 1 to realize it is just a giveaway to Big Oil. House Republicans’ so-called energy package just guts important safeguards, environmental safeguards, on fossil fuel projects. It would lock America into expensive, erratic, and dirty energy sources while setting us back more than a decade on our decision to move forward on clean energy, which this Nation fully supports. Transmission, of course, is hugely important to increasing access on clean energy, but the Republican plan hardly even mentions it.

So, again, the way to do this, Republicans in the House, is in a bipartisan way. We have a Republican House. We have a Democratic Senate. No party is going to be able to jam its way through without consulting the other side. That is true on the debt ceiling. That is true on the budget, and it is certainly true on H.R. 1.

There are Republicans in the House and Democrats in the House, and there are Republicans in the Senate and Democrats in the Senate who want to sit down and do a serious energy package. We need to do it. Let’s stop this brinksmanship. Let’s stop this political game-playing. Let’s stop this throwing of bones to the MAGA hard right, which represents, maybe, 5 percent of America. Let’s roll up our sleeves. Let’s get down to work and get something done on energy and on so many other issues.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

FIRE GRANTS AND SAFETY ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the

Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 870, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 28, S. 870, a bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, all postclosure time is expired.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

The motion was agreed to.

FIRE GRANTS AND SAFETY ACT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 870) to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs.

AMENDMENT NO. 58

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk, and I ask that it be reported by number.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 58.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 11:45 a.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 69, Richard R. Verma, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources; that there be 5 minutes for debate, equally divided in the usual form, on the nomination; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination; that if the nomination is confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, when I took the gavel as chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, one of my first goals and objectives was to restore the committee's oversight role.

Since the beginning of the 117th Congress, we have kept a close watch on those Agencies in the executive branch which are within our jurisdiction. We have held oversight hearings on the Justice Department, the FBI, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, to mention a few. This last Tuesday, we continued that tradition with a second oversight hearing on the Department of Homeland Security.

It is worth noting that, under the previous administration, the previous President, the Homeland Security Secretary only appeared before our committee one time in 4 years. So we were glad to welcome Secretary Mayorkas back to the hearing room and learn about the work that he is undertaking to keep America safe.

As I mentioned on Tuesday, I think Secretary Mayorkas has one of the hardest jobs in Washington. The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for defending our Nation from a wide range of threats from domestic terrorism, narcotics trafficking, the climate crisis, and even cyber attacks. But, despite this broad mandate, our discussion kept returning to one subject last Tuesday: America's broken immigration system.

It was interesting to hear the Republican Senators on my committee being critical of the job that Mr. Mayorkas is doing as head of the DHS while, at the same time, it has been over 30 years since this body, the U.S. Senate, has enacted legislation to upgrade and modernize our immigration system—30 years. Trust me. The world has changed dramatically in that period, but the Senate has refused to keep pace.

It is easy to criticize Secretary Mayorkas about our border situation, and he faces some amazing challenges. But let's face it. We share in the responsibility for this situation, and we certainly share in the burden of coming up with solutions that help.

For years, I have tried my best to pass appropriations reform. There was a bipartisan moment 10 years ago when the so-called Gang of Eight Senators—four Democrats, four Republicans, and I was included in that group—sat down and wrote a comprehensive immigration reform package. I think it was pretty good. In fact, it was so good that it passed on the floor of the U.S. Senate with over 60 votes in favor of it.

We had our fingers crossed and sent it across the Rotunda over to the Republican-controlled House, and, for 2 years, they refused to even consider it,

even call it for a debate, or even offer their own amendments. They did nothing—nothing—and we are paying the price for that today.

So here is the question after this week's hearing: Are we going to keep pointing our fingers and mugging for the cameras or are we going to come together to fix our immigration system?

I am ready. I certainly hope the Members of the House are ready. But we need a bipartisan consensus to get that done.

RESTORING AMERICA'S HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE AND READINESS ACT

On another topic, Mr. President, it is a problem I am going to discuss that affects roughly 100 million Americans. In the wealthiest Nation in the world, nearly one in three people in this Nation lives in an area with too few doctors.

You know the story in your home State of Georgia. I know it in Illinois. I have seen it. Whenever I visit a clinic or a hospital outside of Chicago, I hear the same thing: Our healthcare system is understaffed, underfunded, and underequipped to address the health needs of American families.

The greatest healthcare system in the world is suffering from serious shortages and deficiencies. The pandemic brought this to light. It may not have broken us, but it showed us where our health system is broken.

Over the past 3 years, our doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers have been pushed to the brink, and, as a result, nearly one out of every five healthcare workers has quit their jobs. Think about that: 20 percent quit their jobs.

These departures have taken a massive toll in the healthcare of America. In the years ahead, as our population ages, our needs grow, and more providers leave the profession. Those challenges will get worse unless we in Congress do something.

In the next decade, America is expected to face a shortage of more than 120,000 doctors. By 2025, we may face a deficit of nearly a half a million nurses. And that is on top of our current shortage of about 100,000 dentists that we need now and hundreds of thousands of mental healthcare professionals.

This is a ticking timebomb for every community in America, especially rural communities and communities of color that already have less access to affordable care.

So here in Congress, we need to prevent these shortages from becoming a crisis. Earlier this month, MARCO RUBIO, Republican of Florida, and I joined in introducing the Restoring America's Health Care Workforce and Readiness Act. It is a bipartisan measure to address the healthcare work shortage in America. Over the next 3 years, our bill would provide hundreds of millions of dollars to the National Health Service Corps Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program, more than doubling the current funding level.

This program is vital to pay for the education and training and recruitment of the next generation of doctors, nurses, dentists, and behavioral health specialists.

Why is this program, in particular, so important? Let me tell you, one of the biggest drivers of the American healthcare shortage is the cost of medical education. Doctors graduating from medical school with \$200,000 or \$300,000 in student loan debt or more can hardly consider taking posts in rural and underserved areas. They have got to pay off those loans. So because of those debts, they may not be able to do what they want to do—give care and professional treatment to some of the most needy people in America. We take our best and brightest, we educate them so well, but we heap debt on them unimaginable that makes a real difference in their career choices.

So with the National Health Service Corps and Nurse Corps, aspiring health professionals have another option. If they will serve in areas of need, we will forgive student loans—in fact, in some cases, providing scholarships for those who are in medical training.

The National Health Service Corps was created 50 years ago. More recently, we have seen the difference it can make. In the American Rescue Plan that Congress passed in 2021, I included a one-time, \$1 billion funding increase for scholarships and loan repayments for the National Health Service Corps. It was the largest single-year appropriation for our healthcare force in history. At this very moment, that funding is supporting thousands—thousands—of doctors, nurses, dentists, and other professionals across America. Today, 21 million Americans receive healthcare from the National Health Service Corps personnel.

I recently received a letter from one of those who provide that kind of healthcare. Her name is Shannon. She is a licensed clinical social worker in Illinois. She is a first-generation college student from a working-class family. She tells me her life-long dream was to have a professional career in social work, but her ambitions were limited because of the cost of graduate school. She just couldn't imagine taking on that debt.

Then, in July of 2022, she found a path forward. She was accepted into the program I described. In Shannon's words, "being accepted into this program has changed my life. . . . [It] has given me a chance at financial freedom . . . [and] professionally, this program allowed me to grow into my career."

Today, Shannon is working as a behavioral healthcare provider in Carbondale, IL, in wonderful Jackson County.

In Shannon's words, this role allows her to "come into contact . . . with those in rural southern Illinois who are in great need of behavioral health services, such as counseling."

It is hard to imagine a better investment in America's future than pro-

grams like the National Health Service Corps and Nurse Corps. In Shannon's case, this program enabled her to pursue her life-long passion. The community is winning. Shannon is winning. It is a win-win situation.

We need to make more stories like Shannon's possible, and we have a chance to do it with the bipartisan bill that Senator RUBIO and I have.

If you go home to your State as a U.S. Senator, and you visit and ask local healthcare providers, they are going to tell you the same thing from one corner of America to the other corner: We are in desperate need of medical professionals to care for people who are underserved now.

What are we going to do about it? What is the Senate going to do about it? What will our generation do about it? Can we put together the resources now to meet these shortages and needs in the healthcare workforce? That is the challenge that we face.

The National Health Service Corps is up for reauthorization this fall. I will be working with the HELP chair, BERNIE SANDERS, and Ranking Member BILL CASSIDY to pass our legislation.

SIREN ACT

Mr. President, there is one last point I would like to make. It was several years ago that I was visited by a couple of emergency medical service personnel from Illinois, Mark and Mavis Kennedy. They are EMTs in Nauvoo, IL, a storied and historic town on the western part of downstate Illinois. They told us about trying to provide ambulance and emergency health services in a rural county, in this case Hancock County, where Nauvoo is located.

They talked about the expense of upgrading the equipment in their ambulances so that they can make sure that the person that they were trying to help gets all the necessary medical care on their way to the hospital. They dreamed up an idea. I want to credit the Kennedys of Nauvoo, as well as Andrew Jackson, the fire chief in Magnolia, and many others who said: Why don't we have a grant program specifically for our equipment in these ambulances and for the training of emergency medical personnel?

At the time, we were debating the farm bill. I think it was about 4 or 5 years ago. I went to the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Senator Pat Roberts of rural Kansas, and said to him: Pat, I think we have got an idea here that is going to help communities not only in our States but across the Nation. He generously agreed to serve as my cosponsor on a bill that we called SIREN Act.

The SIREN Act said to these ambulance services and emergency medical responders: You can apply for assistance and help to the Federal Government, and we will try to help you buy the new equipment you need to make sure that your ambulance is right where it needs to be.

You have to understand, if you don't live in a rural area, that some of these

ambulance services are really the difference between life and death. They are the first responders. In fact, they are the only responders. They come to scenes across smalltown America and provide the kind of medical services to keep people alive for those precious minutes on their way to a hospital. So the idea of giving them the best and most modern equipment makes all the difference in the world.

Well, thanks to Senator Roberts, who has since retired from the State of Kansas, we included the SIREN Act in the farm bill several years ago.

I have talked to Senator DEBBIE STABENOW of Michigan, who is now the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and told her that I hope we can reauthorize this program in the next farm bill. She supports it. I am going to talk to the Republicans on the committee as well. I hope that we can do that.

What we have done has been able to make grants available: First, \$5 million in fiscal year 2020, \$10½ million in 2023, and we hope to go higher in the years to come.

Does it make any difference?

Just a few minutes ago, Mark and Mavis Kennedy of Nauvoo, IL, were in my office. They were in uniform, and they are very proud of the work that they do in Hancock County. Because of the assistance that we provided to them on one of their applications, they have been able to extend their emergency medical services to virtually all the towns in Hancock County. What it means for their ambulance service is, instead of 140 calls a year, they are now receiving 361—virtually a call every single day for services—and they have the equipment and the personnel well trained by the same SIREN Act to respond and save lives as they are transporting people who live in that county to nearby hospitals.

If it is someone you love in your family who is in desperate medical need, if it is your child or your grandchild or your parents, and you have that one phone call to make, you want that ambulance there as quickly as possible and the people on board as well trained as possible. The SIREN Act does that.

It is small by Federal standards. I hope it will increase in the years ahead. But it just proves that, when people are willing to sacrifice and volunteer to help in local communities and we stand by them and give them a helping hand, it is the difference between life and death.

I hope all of my colleagues will join us in this effort to reauthorize the SIREN Act as part of our commitment to increase healthcare personnel and their qualifications across the United States.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

SENATE INSTITUTIONS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in January of this year, a former Democratic

Senator penned an op-ed urging Democrats to do away with the Senate tradition of blue slips. This was followed within weeks by an editorial from the New York Times and an op-ed in the Washington Post making similar arguments.

While the Democratic chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee has indicated his desire to maintain the blue slip process, talk of abandoning blue slips remains concerning, especially given Democrats' attempt last year to do away with the legislative filibuster, a mainstay of Senate procedure and a guarantor of minority party representation.

Blue slips—so-called because they are literally blue slips of paper requesting perspective on judicial nominees from their home State Senators—are a long-time Senate tradition. They serve the important function of ensuring that Senators are consulted about judicial appointments from their State, and that is particularly relevant when it comes to nominees to serve as Federal district court judges.

The Founders set up the Senate in such a way as to provide a voice for States in the national legislature, and Senators continue to provide a voice for a whole State in a way that a Representative in the House of Representatives does not simply because he or she only represents a single district.

State representation is of particular relevance when it comes to the most numerous type of judicial nominee, and that is Federal district court judges. Unlike circuit court judges or Supreme Court Justices, Federal district court judges are responsible for a limited physical jurisdiction that is entirely contained within a single State, and they are regularly required to interpret State law as well as Federal law. Now, given that fact, Senators, as the representatives of their States, should have a particular say in who will receive a lifetime appointment to interpret their State's laws.

The Constitution gives the President the power to appoint judges by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the blue slip process in the Senate encourages Presidents to seek that advice—not to just send a nominee over to the Senate for consideration and vote but to actually discuss a nominee with the relevant home State Senators before sending that name over.

Blue slips also serve as a check on more extreme or problematic nominees, first, by encouraging the President not to nominate excessively controversial candidates, and second, by providing a way for home State Senators to block a nomination for their State if the President does nominate someone problematic.

Senators of both parties regularly return blue slips for judicial nominees; in other words, they sign off on the nomination of judicial nominees who would not be their first choice but whom they recognize as suitable to sit on the

bench. When the nominee in question has problems beyond just not being a home State Senator's preference, blue slips have provided a way for Senators of both parties to stop the nomination.

In the pieces that have come out in support of abolishing the blue slip process, I have noticed two strands of thought in particular: one, that things have gotten so partisan that we should just do away with things that are meant to foster bipartisanship, and two, that doing away with blue slips is worth it for the political goal to be achieved, and that is getting more Democratic judicial nominees confirmed.

When it comes to the first, the idea that things have gotten so partisan that we should just give up and embrace it, I would say that I think the last solution—the last solution—to increased partisanship is to abolish measures that promote collaboration and comity.

Now, we have seen a lot of virulent partisanship around here lately, but the truth is that bipartisanship still exists even though it may not always receive the same kind of sensational coverage that major disputes between the parties receive. And anything that promotes bipartisanship, that encourages Members of both parties to work together, to listen to each other's concerns, and to compromise when possible, is a good thing.

But while I may not agree that the solution to increased partisanship is to just give in to it, I am really troubled by the second idea put forward by those who want to abolish blue slips: that it is worth abandoning a significant Senate tradition—a tradition that promotes compromise, checks unfettered majority power, and serves as a critical check on the President—for the sake of temporary political gain.

This, of course, is hardly the first time we have seen this attitude during the Biden administration. We have also seen it displayed with Democrats' attempt to abolish the legislative filibuster, the Senate rule that today almost unquestionably does more than anything else to preserve the Founders' vision of the Senate as a place of stability and deliberation and a check on the power of faction.

I will be frank. The legislative filibuster can be frustrating in the extreme. When Republicans were in control of the Senate, we took multiple votes on the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, a piece of legislation that would enshrine what should be the most commonsense thing imaginable, and that is that a living, breathing child born after a botched abortion should be granted protection. The Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act would have passed without the legislative filibuster.

So there is no question that the filibuster can stop good legislation from getting passed just as a blue slip could prevent a good judge from being confirmed, but that is not a reason to do

away with either of these Senate procedures, and above all, it is not a reason to do away with the legislative filibuster.

Yeah, the filibuster can be frustrating, and it can certainly be used to stop good bills, like the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, but it is a powerful protection against bad legislation. Without the legislative filibuster, there is very little, if anything, to prevent terrible legislation from getting passed by an extremely narrow or even merely technical Senate majority.

The legislative filibuster offers a host of other benefits. It encourages compromise, it discourages extremism, and it provides a voice for Americans represented by whatever party is in the minority, who also deserve representation. The Founders knew that tyranny didn't just come in the form of individual despots and dictators. They knew that majorities could be tyrants as well and trample on the rights of Americans in the minority, and the legislative filibuster helps guard against that.

So I believe very firmly in the Senate rules and traditions that preserve the Founders' vision of the Senate as a place of consensus and deliberation and that help prevent tyrannical majorities from trampling on rights and representation for members of the minority.

While the legislative filibuster or the blue slip process may prevent a good piece of legislation from getting passed or a good nominee from getting confirmed, the alternative—the alternative—which is a system without meaningful representation for the minority party and the Americans it represents, without a meaningful check on extreme nominees or legislation that threatens our constitutional rights is, in fact, much, much worse.

So before Democrats think about abolishing key Senate protections against extremism or the tyranny of the majority, I hope they will consider what things might look like when they are once again in the minority and they want to stop a nominee or piece of legislation that they view as dangerous or extreme, and I hope they will decide in favor of checks and balances in Senate institutions.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TESTER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2023

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, Montanans proudly serve in our Armed Forces at one of the highest rates in the Nation. These veterans put their lives on the line to defend our freedoms every day. Their families make sacrifices too. These veterans and their survivors, who depend on VA benefits, deserve certainty when it comes to providing for their families.

As chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am proud to have introduced bipartisan legislation with my good friend JERRY MORAN to ensure that these benefits are keeping pace with the cost of living. This bill, the Veterans' Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act, is legislation that must pass.

Each year, millions of disabled veterans, surviving spouses, and their children rely on tax-free compensation for disabilities sustained during their military service. This income helps cover groceries and prescription medications, rent and electrical bills. It also helps veterans replace clothing damaged by their prosthetic or orthopedic devices.

Our bill directs the VA to increase veterans' compensation so that folks across the country—including 30,000 veterans in Montana and survivors—get the support they need to stay afloat. At a time when many Montanans are struggling with rising costs, from housing, to healthcare, to groceries, this cost-of-living increase will help give our veterans a little more peace of mind.

Today, we have the opportunity to put political differences aside and come together for the men and women who risk their lives for this country. Let's pass this bill.

With that, I will turn it over to my friend Senator JERRY MORAN.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I rise today to join the chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs in asking that the Senate pass the Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment—COLA—Act of 2023.

This is not the first time we have done this. This is an annual occurrence, and it is good to be back and suggesting to my colleagues that this nonpartisan bill—that we once again come together to pass it this year, 2023.

This legislation makes certain that the VA's compensation benefits, which millions of veterans—thousands of Kansans—receive and which their survivors rely on, keep pace with Social Security and are adjusted to match the Consumer Price Index.

As we enter another year of crushing inflation—as we unfortunately enter another year of crushing inflation—

this commonsense legislation is necessary so that veterans and survivors are able to keep pace with rising costs, make ends meet, and continue to receive the support they have earned and deserve.

Yesterday, March 29, was National Vietnam War Veterans Day and the 50th anniversary of the last combat troops leaving Vietnam. This is an opportune time for us as a Senate, us as a Congress, us as a country to once again commit to making certain that veterans and their survivors receive the due support, the due respect, and the due recognition they deserve.

I want to take a moment to address a concern that veterans have brought to me regarding a December 22 report from the Congressional Budget Office and a proposal that was put forth to means test veterans' disability benefits. I do not support this idea, nor am I aware of any Member of Congress who is pursuing that idea, but it is running around on social media. If we can assure our veterans that is not a likelihood, that is a valuable thing to do and provide them some certainty and eliminate some fear they and their families may have.

Let me assure veterans and their loved ones right now I would oppose any legislation to enact that proposal.

As ranking member of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I know it is our responsibility not only in our committee but within this Senate Chamber to take care of our veterans—many of whom rely upon the Department of Veterans Affairs for financial support. This bill once again this year will help do that. I appreciate the cooperation from the chairman of the committee.

With that, I yield the floor.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Senator MORAN, I appreciate your comments on means testing. It is absolutely a nonstarter. That information is revolving around on the Hill, and it is best to nip it in the bud, so thank you for that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 777.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 777) to increase, effective as of December 1, 2023, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. TESTER. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 777) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 777

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2023" or the "Veterans' COLA Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN RATES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION.

(a) RATE ADJUSTMENT.—Effective on December 1, 2023, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall increase, in accordance with subsection (c), the dollar amounts in effect on November 30, 2023, for the payment of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation under the provisions specified in subsection (b).

(b) AMOUNTS TO BE INCREASED.—The dollar amounts to be increased pursuant to subsection (a) are the following:

(1) WARTIME DISABILITY COMPENSATION.—Each of the dollar amounts under section 1114 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS.—Each of the dollar amounts under section 1115(1) of such title.

(3) CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.—The dollar amount under section 1162 of such title.

(4) DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION TO SURVIVING SPOUSE.—Each of the dollar amounts under subsections (a) through (d) of section 1311 of such title.

(5) DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION TO CHILDREN.—Each of the dollar amounts under sections 1313(a) and 1314 of such title.

(c) DETERMINATION OF INCREASE.—Each dollar amount described in subsection (b) shall be increased by the same percentage as the percentage by which benefit amounts payable under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) are increased effective December 1, 2023, as a result of a determination under section 215(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).

(d) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may adjust administratively, consistent with the increases made under subsection (a), the rates of disability compensation payable to persons under section 10 of Public Law 85-857 (72 Stat. 1263) who have not received compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 3. PUBLICATION OF ADJUSTED RATES.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall publish in the Federal Register the amounts specified in section 2(b), as increased under that section, not later than the date on which the matters specified in section 215(i)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)(2)(D)) are required to be published by reason of a determination made under section 215(i) of such Act during fiscal year 2024.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, the Senate has just come together to do our job by Passing the Veterans' COLA Act. We would now urge our House colleagues to quickly follow suit. Let's continue to show our fighting men and women that when you get sent off to war, it is with the promise that you will be cared for when you return home, not through words but by action.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to discuss, again, a key constitutional duty to provide for the common defense. The Constitution lays this weighty task at the feet of Congress. We hold the purse strings, and today our task is to provide for sustained growth in the capacity and capability of our Armed Forces. For 30 years, we have lived off the military investments of the eighties and these investments have kept China and Russia and others from attacking us. They have kept us safe.

Today, those investments have largely expired, and both Beijing and Moscow are acting increasingly adversarial. In particular, China's military is growing so quickly that we will not long deter them unless we invest more in our military too. It will cost a lot to deter Beijing, but it will cost a lot more if we do not.

In February, I delivered a speech on our most dire national security challenge: preventing the Chinese aggression against Taiwan. Defending our security and prosperity means defending Taiwan. If the island falls, the global balance of power tilts for decades. Our children and grandchildren would then not live in an American-led 21st century.

Today, I will focus on the Chinese Communist Party's rapid military buildup and the U.S. ability to boost our military capability. I will show how both demand sustained real growth in our defense budget alongside increased reform and prioritization. Inexplicably, in the face of these facts, the President has proposed another military cut. Twice now, he has proposed cuts and twice Congress has replied with an emphatic and bipartisan no. Instead, Congress has added, over the last 2 fiscal years, \$70 billion of targeted investments to our military to help us catch up with China. I am confident, on a bipartisan basis, again, we will do this for the next fiscal year.

Let's begin by outlining the rising threat of the Chinese Communist Party. As Congress considers this year's military spending commitments, we need to consider what we are up against. The U.S. military investment must counter Chinese military investment. If we do not, history may one day bestow on our moment—on this time—the ignominious title of a “pre-war period.” I hope we are not in a pre-war period. If we are prepared, there is a much greater chance that we can avoid a war in the future.

We know China intends to dominate the Pacific. They boast about it in pub-

lic speeches, and they are building a military capable of turning their rhetoric into reality. We have debated what year we should be worried about. Some say 2023, 2025, 2027; some say 2035. Secretary Blinken says China wants to seize Taiwan on a much faster timeline than we have previously thought. The 2027 date, what some call the Davidson window, is based on Xi Jinping's orders to his military about when he expects them to be ready. We would all do well to remember that dictators start wars of aggression before their militaries are ready. Look no further than Germany and Japan in World War II and look at Putin's Russia today. If Putin's invasion of Ukraine taught us anything, it is that the plans of dictators are often driven as much by delusions of grandeur as by honest assessments of relative military capabilities. This is what makes the next few years so dangerous.

Last year, Xi Jinping fully consolidated his control over the Chinese Communist Party, beginning a historic third term which lasted through 2028 with very few restraints on his power, and it shows. As the People's Liberation Army grows more capable and the Chinese Communist Party faces growing domestic turmoil, Beijing may soon decide that its power is peaking. That may prompt them to act sooner rather than later.

China is certainly signaling a sinister intent. Last August, they concluded unprecedented military drills around Taiwan's most trafficked waterways and flight routes. They did so arguably to project strength in response to NANCY PELOSI's visit to the island, when she was then Speaker of the House. They build replicas of U.S. Navy ships, aircraft, and air defense systems, and they regularly practice striking these replicas.

Their military buildup is the strongest signal of their intent to dominate the Pacific. I, along with many other Senators, have seen the sobering classified reports, but the public picture is grim enough. The Chinese Communist Party just announced the expansion of its defense budget by 7.2 percent for this year, about six times the increase the Biden administration proposed. Beijing has increased its military spending every year for more than 20 years, and we know that they actually hide many portions of their defense budget. By simply looking at Beijing's quantitative and qualitative improvements, we see that Beijing spends freely on its military.

China has expanded its nuclear forces faster than anyone thought possible. Already, they have more ground-based nuclear weapon launchers than we do. This changes our entire nuclear readiness calculus. For seven decades, we focused on matching the Russian nuclear arsenal. But we experienced a new Sputnik moment when we watched the Chinese hypersonic glide vehicle perform maneuvers we had never contemplated.

China has also rapidly expanded its conventional sea, air, and rocket forces.

Their Navy outnumbers ours. They will have more than 460 ships by 2030. U.S. naval intelligence indicates these ships may already be as high quality as our own. Yet our senior Navy leadership continues to underestimate Chinese capabilities. China's civilian fleet is expanding also, and the People's Liberation Army has used it in mock amphibious invasions—the civilian fleet.

The Chinese Air Force has shed its third-generation, Vietnam-era fighters and built an impressive fourth-generation fighter force. They are building fifth-generation fighters at scale today, just like we are. And their air-to-air missiles have greater range than U.S. missiles. China's air warfare training has advanced beyond anything we thought possible 5 years ago.

The Chinese rocket force points thousands of short-range ballistic missiles at Taiwan and hundreds of long-range missiles at U.S. bases in Japan, Guam, and elsewhere.

China has not restricted its advances to traditional military domains either. It is a major player on the cyber battlefield. Top U.S. cyber commander, General Nakasone, says the increase in Chinese cyber warfare capabilities has been unlike anything he has ever seen—unlike anything General Nakasone has ever seen. Earlier this year, our top nonmilitary cyber official told us the Chinese would combine an attack on Taiwan, if that occurs, with broad attacks on U.S. cyber infrastructure. And that certainly makes sense.

Beijing has also overtaken Russia in space. Russia is now the junior partner to communist China, not only in space communications and intelligence satellites, but also in space warfighting capabilities.

Finally, China is building a multinational syndicate of bad actor nations. Beijing envisions itself as the central character in an anti-U.S. coalition that includes junior partner Russia as well as North Korea. Xi Jinping took a significant step in that direction last week when he visited Vladimir Putin, a man he has described as his “best, most intimate friend.” As China's military rises, regrettably, the U.S. military treads water.

I will identify five areas of improvement to help our military catch China.

First, we have not focused nearly enough on honing our capabilities in a set of key areas we need to win. Our efforts to build a series of modern and flexible command-and-control networks are just now gaining steam. We still possess no relevant mine warfare capabilities. After three decades of neglect, we are just beginning to rebuild core competencies in electronic warfare. We have finally begun to build the right bases in the right locations in the Western Pacific. We have Senators REED and Inhofe, the authors of last year's NDAA, to thank for that. I issue my thanks to this bipartisan team.

Our munitions industrial base is in woeful shape, and we have only begun to scratch the surface of our production capacity. I am pleased to see the Pentagon moving in the right direction, but it remains clear to me that Congress can take additional actions—should take additional actions this year to accelerate and expand production.

Secondly, we should rapidly work to expand our naval fleet. As I said, China's fleet has eclipsed ours, and yet the Department of Defense proposes ship decommissionings. The Marine Corps was unable to assist victims of the earthquakes in Turkey just a few months ago because the Navy lacked enough amphibious ships. Yet President Biden's budget proposes to end an entire amphibious ship production line—an entire production line. I do not believe this Congress will allow that to happen.

Our Navy Secretary recently noted that one Chinese shipyard—one Chinese shipyard—has more capacity than all of ours combined. For many years, we tried to wring more efficiency out of our shipbuilding industrial base, and for many years we have largely failed. Without a massive change in direction and an infusion of funds, we are unlikely to grow the fleet beyond 300 ships over the next decade. I would remind my colleagues that the statutory minimum requirement enacted by this Congress and signed by the President of the United States is 355 ships at a minimum. It is time for the U.S. Congress to lead the Nation in expanding the shipbuilding industrial base.

Third, our Reagan-era Air Force fleets grow older. For years, we have known we need to purchase 72 tactical aircraft each year to have a healthy fleet—72 each year. For years, we failed to do so. Our next-generation fighters are still nearly a decade away, as are significant numbers of autonomous wingmen for them. And the Air Force remains almost 2,000 pilots short this year.

Fourth, we are on the leading edge of a recruitment crisis. By the end of this year, the Army could be 40,000 soldiers smaller than it was just 18 months ago—40,000 soldiers short. Even as its missions continue to increase, the Navy and Air Force are not far behind. The recruiting crisis is a complex problem that will require a multifaceted solution. We had the Chief of Staff of the Army before the Armed Services Committee, along with the Secretary of the Army, just this morning to discuss this and other important issues. However, the budget can, right away, provide one solution. We should set aside funds for barracks and facility improvements. Potential recruits have frequently cited poor living conditions as one reason not to enlist.

Fifth, we must boost our defense infrastructure. Almost 2 years ago, I led an amendment on the infrastructure bill—not the Defense bill, the infrastructure bill—along with Senators

Shelby and Inhofe, that would have devoted \$50 billion to begin boosting this foundational infrastructure.

We never got a vote. Unfortunately, that amendment was blocked. Our shipyards, military family housing, hypersonic test ranges, ammo plants, and other sites are key in enabling our military to be ready and capable.

Perhaps such an amendment would pass today with broad bipartisan support. The facts certainly call for it.

And, finally, we must link increased investment with accelerated reform in the Pentagon. The Department of Defense's audit championed by former Deputy Secretary David Norquist progressed more in the last 5 years than in the last 25 years before that.

The Marines may become the first service to earn a clean financial bill of health this year. That is good news.

Deputy Secretary Hicks has also embraced and accelerated efforts begun by Deputy Secretary Norquist to bring 21st century data-driven management practices to DOD. This work has already saved us tens of billions of dollars.

Congress will continue to lead and partner with the Pentagon in ongoing and new reform efforts. This year, experts with the Pentagon budgeting commission will help Congress to innovate more quickly and improve the relationship between Congress and the Department of Defense.

I also believe the Office of Strategic Capital will help us partner with American private capital. American capital is an advantage we have. Yet we do not leverage it often enough in the national security space. The Office of Strategic Capital can help diversify our defense industrial base to compete with the People's Republic of China in a cost-effective manner.

Cost-saving measures, though necessary, will not be enough. Counterintuitively, many reforms cost money up front. Senator Inhofe, my predecessor, as ranking member of the committee, was correct when he said: We cannot spend our way out of the challenges we face, but we can spend too little to give ourselves a chance.

The United States has not faced national security challenges of this scale, scope, and complexity since World War II. This moment is a fork in the road. Neither the peace we have enjoyed nor the war some predict are inevitable. Decisions we make will determine whether that occurs.

Effective deterrence will be a complex operation, but its starting place is simple: We must, once again, for the third year, increase the military budget.

And, as we grow the budget, we will save where we can, prioritize the most effective purchases, and share the load with our allies and partners and insist that they do their share.

Again, it would cost a lot to deter China, but it will cost a lot more if we do not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, 5 years ago, I stood in this Chamber and condemned the Saudi military campaign in Yemen. Today, I rise once again to condemn the egregious violence that continues to haunt the Yemeni people.

Last weekend marked the 8-year anniversary of the start of the conflict—8 years of families being torn apart by war; 8 years of children going without access to food, healthcare, and quality education; 8 years of destruction that has caused one of the greatest humanitarian crises since World War II.

The Republic of Yemen has been torn apart by multiple armed conflicts, and, as a result, the Yemeni people have been caught in between an internal power struggle as well as a regional proxy conflict. Saudi Arabia has taken advantage of Yemen's domestic strife and led a military campaign that has only heightened the conflict and caused further destruction.

The previous conflicts, along with the current war, have collectively eroded central governance in Yemen and left more than 24 million of Yemen's 31 million citizens in dire need of assistance and protection.

I am proud that Michigan is home to the largest Yemeni population outside of Yemen. The diaspora community is vibrant and has endured harms that no community should have to.

The circumstances under which many have immigrated to the United States is truly devastating. It is estimated that there are roughly 4.5 million displaced Yemenis as a result of this conflict, with a majority of those displaced still in Yemen. Those that remain continue to face food and housing insecurity, with over half of the total population requiring humanitarian assistance.

We have failed the Yemeni people with our longstanding military support for the Saudi Arabian military coalition in Yemen, and I applaud—I applaud—President Biden's decision to end all U.S. support for offensive operations in Yemen. We must continue to build on this measure and ensure that the United States is in no way—in no way—involved in the continuation of this war.

The failure of warring parties to come to an agreement to extend the U.N.-backed truce demonstrates that this conflict is, unfortunately, far from over. The United States must continue to leverage all diplomatic tools available to assist in the peace process.

As we enter into the ninth year of this conflict, I encourage all of my colleagues to reflect on the lives lost, the children who never got to grow up, and the communities that will never be the same. The Yemeni people have remained resilient in the face of extreme adversity, and it is our responsibility to ensure that we continue to be strong partners in providing aid and securing peace.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

STUDENT LOAN DEBT

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, earlier this week, myself, Senator CASSIDY, and Senator CORNYN, along with 35 of our Republican colleagues, introduced an effort to block President Biden's plan to transfer student loan debt onto the back of hard-working Americans. This includes ending the pause on student loan payments, which has been extended six times since the start of the pandemic.

What might seem like a "free pass" in making payments on student loans is, actually, a scheme orchestrated by the Biden administration that could cost taxpayers an estimated \$900 billion.

Let's break it down: \$400 billion to cancel student loan debt, \$195 billion to pause loan payments and interest accrued during the pandemic, and \$200 billion to implement President Biden's loan repayment rule.

Folks, \$900 billion is more than the Federal Government has ever spent on higher education in our Nation's history. To give you some additional perspective, this radical proposal costs—get this, folks—three times more than what the government will spend on Pell grants in this decade—in this decade—a program designed to help our neediest students.

This is not debt cancellation. It is socialism.

President Biden is rewarding those who chose the path of higher education by strapping their debt onto the backs of those who did not.

This is a personal issue to me.

My brother chose to enter the workforce directly out of high school. My brother is a hard-working union laborer.

My sister worked to put herself through community college. She received an associate's degree in Southwest Iowa. She works for a trucking company and farms.

Their stories are similar to many Iowans across my home State. Why should countless Americans who made responsible, financial planning decisions be forced to take on the debts of others?

Biden's plan is unfair and unaffordable. It is fanning the flames of inflation and is a driving factor in our growing Federal debt. Most importantly, this transfer of student loan debt does nothing to address and may actually be contributing to the real issue of rising costs to attend college.

What message does this send to veterans who pursue higher education through the GI bill or medical professionals who joined the National Health Service Corps?

I was able to cover a portion of my college tuition at Iowa State University through an ROTC scholarship. Joining the Army after graduation was a privilege and an honor. I made a commitment to my country, and, in return, they made a commitment to me to help me receive my college degree.

President Biden's radical proposal invalidates many other successful loan

forgiveness and repayment programs designed to incentivize participation in critical fields, including the military, public service, and medicine.

Instead of putting a bandaid on the problem and passing the buck, we should be giving students and their families a clear picture up front about the true costs associated with their education. That is why I am working in a bipartisan way to ensure that students know, before they take out a loan, the estimated total interest amount based on their repayment plan.

Folks, we have warned for years that the left is on the march toward socialism. Look no further than Biden's student debt transfer plan.

I am proud to join my Republican colleagues in working to stop this scheme.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

NOMINATION OF RICHARD R. VERMA

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I am extremely pleased that the Senate will be voting shortly to confirm Ambassador Richard Verma to be the Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources at the Department of State. This role is one of the most critical positions at the Department of State.

DMR, as it is known, has wide-ranging responsibility for overseeing personnel and ensuring the Department is sufficiently resourced to carry out effective U.S. diplomacy.

And there are no shortages of challenges. As we reorient our foreign policy toward strategic competition with China, as we counter malign influence by Russia across the globe, as we work to address global health, food insecurity, and climate crisis, it is imperative that our diplomatic corps has the tools they need to address the challenges ahead.

Ambassador Verma is superbly qualified to lead this part of the Department in confronting these challenges. His long public sector career, which includes service in the Air Force, the Senate, and the State Department, will help him be an effective leader who can advance the Department's modernization agenda.

And as our first-ever Indian-American Ambassador to New Delhi, he has firsthand experience leading a major U.S. Embassy and a deep understanding of the strategic advantage of cultivating and retaining a diverse and expert workforce.

I have full confidence that Ambassador Verma will be a constructive partner with Congress and work to make sure the Department has the support, the resources, and the leadership it needs to succeed.

Given the challenges ahead, I am pleased that we are finally voting to confirm Ambassador Verma today, and I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this nomination.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard R. Verma, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 5 minutes of debate, equally divided, on the nomination.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON VERMA NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Verma nomination?

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), and the Senator from Missouri.

The nomination was confirmed. (Mr. SCHMITT).

The result was announced—yeas 67, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 81 Ex.]

YEAS—67

Baldwin	Heinrich	Romney
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Boozman	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Capito	Lujan	Sinema
Cardin	Manchin	Smith
Carper	Markey	Stabenow
Casey	Marshall	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Thune
Coons	Merkley	Tillis
Cornyn	Moran	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Mullin	Warner
Cramer	Murphy	Warnock
Crapo	Murray	Warren
Duckworth	Ossoff	Welch
Durbin	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Graham	Reed	Young
Grassley	Ricketts	
Hassan	Risch	

NAYS—26

Blackburn	Cruz	Hyde-Smith
Braun	Daines	Johnson
Britt	Ernst	Kennedy
Budd	Fischer	Lankford
Cassidy	Hawley	Lee
Cotton	Hoeben	Lummis

Paul	Scott (SC)	Vance
Rubio	Sullivan	Wicker
Scott (FL)	Tuberville	

NOT VOTING—7

Barrasso	Hagerty	Schmitt
Feinstein	McConnell	
Fetterman	Murkowski	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

The Senator from Texas.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1082

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I wish we were not here facing these issues yet again. In recent days, our Nation has seen yet another horrific school shooting. In September of last year, I stood on the Senate floor and tried to pass legislation to stop these school shootings. There have been too damn many. I have been there on the ground at too damn many of them.

Sante Fe High School in Texas, about 45 minutes away from my house—the morning of that shooting, I got the call within minutes of the shooting. I was down on campus just over an hour after it occurred. I saw the tragedy, the tears, the grieving parents, the children in shock.

Uvalde, I was there shortly after that shooting as well—the horror, the mayhem.

Too many of our children have been murdered by deranged lunatics.

Mr. President, when you and I were kids, this wasn't a thing. When you went to school, when I went to school, there wasn't a single day that I woke up going to school worried that some idiot, some sociopath, was going to shoot up the school. You might worry about getting punched at recess, but this didn't happen 30, 40, 50 years ago. Now it is a brutal reality over and over again.

There are lots of causes that we could debate for a long time: causes in our culture; causes of disconnected, emotionally disturbed young men who want to become famous. I think Columbine may have started this whole tragic cycle where an angry young person seeks to lash out by murdering little kids.

With respect to becoming famous, one rule I try to follow is that I will never say the names of these mass murderers. If they want to be well-known, I hope everyone in elected office—I would like everyone in the news media to follow that rule as well. They deserve to be forgotten in utter obscurity.

But we also have an obligation to stop this. Every time there is a mass murder, there is a pattern that plays out. No. 1, there is an expression of

grief, of love for the community. There are millions of us who lift the community up in prayer. Inevitably, that produces a response from the political left where they scream in unison: Thoughts and prayers aren't enough.

I will tell you, Mr. President, I believe in the power of prayer, and I will continue praying for communities that are hurting, whether from a natural disaster or a horrific crime or anything else. But I agree with the sentiment “thoughts and prayers are not enough.” That is exactly right. We need action.

And what is so infuriating is, every time there is a mass shooting, Democrats in this Chamber stand up, and they don't actually want to do something to stop the murderers. Instead, they want another gun control bill to disarm law-abiding citizens that won't actually stop the murders, that won't actually protect our kids.

In September of last year, I introduced legislation that would be the most far-reaching school safety legislation ever enacted. It would double the number of police officers on campuses, devoting \$15 billion to putting armed police officers on campus to protect our kids, the single most important step we can do. It would also devote \$10 billion for mental health professionals on campuses because so many of these troubled murderers had warning signs leaping off the page. It also devotes \$2.56 billion for physical security at schools to help enhance the security of schools.

When I introduced this bill, it first came up as an amendment on the much-touted bipartisan gun control bill last year that did nothing to stop violent crime but satisfied the leftwing donors of the Democratic Party. When my amendment was voted on, on the Senate floor, I am sorry to say every single Democrat in this Chamber voted no—all of them, every one.

Afterwards, I went to this floor, I stood on this floor, and I tried to pass the bill by unanimous consent. And when that happened, the Senator from Connecticut stood up and objected.

Now, I have to say, leading up to that unanimous consent request, numerous reporters had asked me in the hallway: Why are the Democrats objecting to this?

And I was forced to say “I do not know,” because, to date, they have not articulated any reason. They have not explained why they oppose more police officers in schools. They have not explained why they oppose more mental health counselors in schools. They have not explained why they oppose more funding for enhanced physical security in schools.

So I was quite interested to hear the Senator from Connecticut give his reasons. I was disappointed that day. The Senator from Connecticut stood up and uttered two words: “I object.” Then he sat down. That was it. His answer was just no.

Mr. President, I stood on this floor then, and I said something that—I said:

God forbid there is going to be another school shooting—I pray to God there isn't—but we are going to find a day when another one of these happens, another deranged lunatic commits this kind of mass murder. And if there is not a police officer at the front door, I said, remember this moment, remember this moment. Because if the Senator from Connecticut had not stood up and said “I object,” this bill would have passed the Senate unanimously.

If this bill had passed into law, \$15 billion to double the number of police officers on campus—and that was available at public schools, at private schools, at parochial schools—what that would have meant is that there is a very real possibility an armed police officer would have been at the front door of the Covenant School in Nashville.

As we look at what happened, every one of us—every one of us—who is a parent or a grandparent is beyond horrified at what sort of deranged person murders little children, but we also know that that shooter came to the front door and shot the front door open. If this bill had passed, funding for school security, that front door could have been made more secure so the shooter couldn't have blasted in.

But even more importantly, what many of us have watched in the body cam footage is horrific. It is deeply disturbing. But, I will tell you, it is also awe-inspiring. You saw the Nashville police officers arrive on campus about 15 minutes after the shooting began. They enter the campus. They are scared. They don't know what is going on, but they are looking for the shooter. They are wearing bulletproof vests. They are searching for the shooter. They are going up the stairs, and they hear the sound of gunshots. The police officers do what police officers should do: They head toward the shots. They risk their lives. And they encounter the shooter and shoot the shooter dead.

The heroism of those officers saved lives that day. If this bill had passed, those officers might not have been 15 minutes away; they might have been standing at the front door. The purpose of this bill was to have those officers at the front door so that when the deranged shooter showed up and tried to shoot in the door, the officers could stop the shooter right there and then, which would have meant that not a single child needed to die.

I told this body that if we didn't act, the consequences would be horrific. Yet the sad reality—I do not understand why our Democrat colleagues in this body do not support having police officers keep our kids safe; why, when it comes to this issue, the only thing that interests them is disarming the people at home who pose no threat rather than protecting our kids.

As I said, I wish I wasn't back here today. I wish this had passed last year. I wish Democrats were willing to work together on really solving this problem. But, sadly, this pattern replays over and over again.

I have two different bills that I am going to put before this body, but I am going to start with the first one, the one I have just described—\$15 billion for police officers to double the number of police officers on campus to protect our kids.

You know, when you go to the bank and you deposit money in the bank, there are armed police officers in the bank. Why? Because we want to protect the money we save. Why on Earth do we protect a stupid deposit more than our children? If there are parents who don't want police officers protecting their kids, I don't know those parents.

We have the opportunity right now to double the police officers on campus and keep kids safe. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1082, which is at the desk; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Is there objection?

The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Reserving the right to object, as I understand, the Senator has two unanimous consent requests. I will object to both, and I will make my comments when the Senator makes his second unanimous consent request.

For now, on this first objection on this first request, so as to save time, I will wait for my comments on the second and simply object to this one.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. So history has repeated. We still don't have an explanation as to why police officers on campus is not a good thing. Maybe we will get it. We were told we will get a speech, so we will see what that is. That is what happened last time.

All right. The Democrats don't like that.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1081

Let me give you a simpler bill—a simpler bill that would spend unused COVID education funds. There is over \$100 billion in funds that Congress has appropriated to the schools. Under the restrictions put in place from the Democrats, that money cannot be used for school safety. That money cannot be used to make our kids safer.

In September, I introduced this bill as well. It is a one-page bill. It is a very simple bill. It says schools can choose to use that money to enhance school safety. It says if a school wants to use some of that money to hire a police officer, the school can do so. It says if the school wants to use some of that money to enhance their physical security, the school can do so. It gives flexibility to the schools.

In September when I attempted to pass this, I asked: Why would anyone possibly oppose this?

I don't know how a Democratic Senator goes home to your State—I don't

know how you go home to Connecticut or New Jersey or Michigan and look in the eyes of a superintendent, look in the eyes of a teacher, and say: No, I will not let you spend the money on school security. It doesn't matter if your kids are afraid. It doesn't matter if your teachers are afraid. We the Democrats in Congress know better than you, and you may not spend a dollar of this on school security.

Let me be clear. This would have passed in September except for two magic words uttered by the Senator from Connecticut: "I object."

Now, last time, he went on a discourse about how this was not the full legislative process, that we hadn't negotiated with him, and, goodness, that must be comfort to the parents who are scared at home, that we hadn't sat there in a detailed negotiation.

Every year, this body passes bill after bill after bill by unanimous consent. Every Senator here knows how to do that.

The reason it doesn't go through the committee process, by the way, is because the Democrats control the committees, and they don't want to debate this.

So if you hear a bunch of process arguments from the Senator from Connecticut—"Gosh"—what he said last time—"this isn't real," it is only not real because the Democrats are objecting. That is what makes it not real, because they are blocking it. But to say it is not passing because I am objecting is like the arsonist complaining there is a fire.

I ask you in all seriousness, Mr. President, how do you explain to a parent back home, how do you explain to a superintendent, how do you explain to a teacher that there is something wrong with your having the ability to spend this money on school safety? I don't know how to articulate that. I am looking forward to hearing it. We will see if we do.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1081, which is at the desk; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, the Senator is right—I have very little interest in engaging on the merits of these proposals in a dialogue on the floor of the Senate because they are not serious attempts to make our kids safer.

These unanimous consent requests that Senator CRUZ makes—they are going to get a lot of clicks online. The confrontation that he is looking for will probably lead to a bunch of cable news appearances being booked, but it is not going to save any kids' lives.

The Senator knows this is not how the Senate works. This isn't an autoc-

racy. It is not a dictatorship. You don't come down here and introduce a piece of legislation and 2 minutes later demand that the entirety of the Senate agree to it without any debate, any negotiation.

The Senator says these are the same bills he introduced last year, but as far as I can tell, he introduced the bills he is making unanimous consent requests on minutes ago. They are not even fully formed pieces of legislation. This thing is so ham-handed—one of the bills—that there are literally brackets and question marks in the text. The legislative drafters—at least in the version I see—haven't made decisions on when the money is being spent.

The Senator says there is this pattern that plays out after these shootings in which Democrats make demands about taking people's guns away but aren't serious about making our kids safer. Is that how it played out after the shooting in Uvalde? Is that what happened last summer? No, that is not what happened. What happened last summer after the shooting in the Senator's State is that serious Members of this body—Members of this body who are more interested in legislating than enacting political theater—sat down together and negotiated a bill to save children's lives. Did it solve all of the problems in this country? Did it guarantee every child's safety? No, it did not. But let's be clear. Senator CRUZ never expressed one iota of interest in being part of those negotiations. Other Republican Senators did.

While I understand he objects to the gun provisions in that bill, guess what—that bill also put \$15 billion into school safety, into mental health, into hardening our schools, into community anti-gun-violence programs.

I can't speak about the other Members of the group who authored that bill, but I never got a single phone call from Senator CRUZ during the month of negotiations suggesting that we add the language he is talking about to that proposal. Last summer, there were serious legislators who came to this floor to enact legislation, to set aside our differences and pass legislation that makes our kids safe—willing to make compromise. Senator CRUZ didn't even sniff that room.

He references the unanimous consent requests he made later last year that I objected to. I think I suggested then, as I suggest now, that the result of that unanimous consent request was to create political theater and book cable news hits. The result was not going to be a piece of legislation being enacted. I figured that if I was wrong about that, if the Senator's purpose was to pass a piece of legislation, that the result of my objection would have been to get outreach from the Senator's office, to try to figure out a way forward, to try to find a compromise. And I waited. And I waited. And I waited. And I waited. But not once did Senator CRUZ reach out and say, "Let's work together to get this

done," which confirmed my suspicions that these unanimous consent requests are not about passing legislation; they are just about creating conflict for the sake of conflict.

This legislation was introduced minutes ago, so I am not able to debate the merits of it on the floor of the Senate right now. It appears to make a whole bunch of changes to the not-for-profit Security Grant Program, which the Presiding Officer knows very well, changes that have little to do with school safety. It seems there are a bunch of processes changes to the not-for-profit security grant program. That is probably something worth having a conversation with the chairman of the committee about before we pass it by unanimous consent.

It makes broad structural changes to title IV, which is a very important program to schools. They use that money for school security, but they also use that money for a host of other important programs. That is probably worth having a conversation with the members of the Education Committee about.

A very quick look at this bill suggests it likely opens up the use of those funds to arming teachers in our school. I think that is a terrible idea.

This is all to say that this isn't how the process works. You don't drop a piece of legislation on the floor of the Senate and 2 minutes later demand that the whole Senate pass it. You do that if your intent is to create conflict for the purposes of publicity. I don't know what the Senator's intentions are, but if that was your intention, this is what you would do.

If you were interested in actually passing something, you would have dialed up the authors of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act and asked to be part of that negotiation. You would have reached out to my office after the objection last year and said: What is your objection? Let's sit down and do something together.

That is how legislation gets passed in this place. I know because I have done it on this topic.

I am not saying the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act solved the problem. I know we have more work to do. I know it because I spend time with those same families every single week. I know it because I live in a dangerous neighborhood in South Hartford. I talk to those kids who have to fear for their life when they go to school. That is why my purpose for being in the Senate is to work like hell across the aisle, through compromise, not by coming down here, dropping a bill on the floor and then immediately demanding that the entire Senate vote for it. That is not how we save kids' lives—compromising, working toward compromise, behind the scenes, not always in front of the cameras.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. As the Senator from Connecticut walks away because he is unwilling to debate the topic, I will note several things he said not a word about.

But let's focus on—he said: Oh, this bill is very hard to figure out; it is very complicated. Well, the second bill, the one he just objected to, is all of one-page long. I am going to read you the statutory text. The Senator from New Jersey is here. He is a learned Senator. It says:

The unobligated balance of funds made available in the COVID funding—

I won't read the actual citation, but the COVID funding:

The unobligated balance of funds made available . . . shall be made available to local educational agencies to keep elementary schools and secondary schools served by such agencies physically secure.

That is the entirety of the bill. You can use the \$100 billion that Congress has appropriated to make schools safer.

Now, not a word from the Senator from Connecticut addressed that bill. He just said: "I object." And as for his caterwauling that the first bill—gosh, he can't figure out what is in it; you don't do it this way. I will point out the first time I introduced it, it was Cruz-Barrasso, and every Senator voted on it because I introduced it as an amendment to the bill the Senator from Connecticut introduced.

Mind you, in the wake of Uvalde, with great fanfare, the Senator from Connecticut passed a meaningless gun control bill that did nothing to prevent what happened in Nashville. That is not going to prevent the next mass murder. Why? Because it doesn't target criminals. It doesn't go after the bad guys. It doesn't put police officers in a position to protect our kids. I find some rich irony that the Senator from Connecticut suggested: Gosh, the purpose of this is to get on cable news. I don't know if the Senator from Connecticut has difficulty getting on the news, but I can assure you that I don't.

What I do know is this is about stopping these damn murders. The Senator from Connecticut suggests this is about conflict with him. I can assure him, very few people outside of Connecticut have any awareness of what he says. Why is that? Well, for one thing, when we did this last time, there were zero reporters in the Gallery; now there are two. The corporate media doesn't report on this. If you turn on cable news, they won't tell you that the reason there wasn't a police officer at the Covenant School is because every Democrat in the Senate voted against it. Corporate media won't tell you the reason the Covenant School couldn't spend these funds on hiring a police officer and hardening that front door so you couldn't shoot through it is because the Senator from Connecticut objected. He knows—he knows, to an absolute certainty, that a dishonest press corps will not tell anybody.

By the way, he made great fanfare of saying: Well, the legislative text has a

bracket. What he didn't tell you is his staff gave him an old version of the bill, not the one that is filed. And he was focused, in particular, on the one edit that was made, which was to change the fiscal year because we are now 1 year later, so it was to alter the date from the appropriate date last year to the appropriate date this year. That was the amendment.

He reported: Gosh, no one knows what is in this. You all voted on it. You know what he didn't say once? Why having police officers—more police officers in schools—is a bad thing. He didn't talk at all about \$10 billion for mental health program counselors.

I am tired of these games. I told you that he would give you process arguments and, oh, boy, did he. He said: Gosh, CRUZ didn't call me. I guess his feelings were hurt.

I have also done this a long time. I have seen the political posturing that too many Democrats do on this issue. The Senator from Connecticut suggests that this is a newfound interest. I served 11 years on the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. I have fought for 11 years. I have introduced legislation after legislation after legislation to lock up gun criminals. If you commit a crime with a gun, you should be prosecuted and go to jail. If you are a felon or fugitive or someone with serious mental illness and you try to illegally buy guns, you should be prosecuted and sent to jail, and, repeatedly, Democrats block those bills.

The sad reality of this body is, if you are a mom at home who wants to be able to protect your kids, the Democrats are really eager to disarm you. But if you are a gangbanger in Chicago, they are not interested in a gun task force to lock you up and take the murderers off the street.

Why is it an unreasonable question to ask what is wrong with having more police officers to protect our kids?

I want to show you how little interest the Democrats have. The Senator from Connecticut is gone. He gave his little speech and ran away. This is supposed to be the world's greatest deliberative body. But as long as the press doesn't do its job, the Senator from Connecticut can send out a fundraising email tonight to all the gun control groups saying: Guess what. We are coming after the Second Amendment. Please click here.

That is cold comfort to the parents who are scared at home right now, to the kids who are scared at home right now.

The solutions put forth by the Democrats in this body are not designed to stop crime; this bill is. You know, for a long time, in the weeks and months following Uvalde, there has been a talking point raised by the left on Twitter and echoed just moments ago by the Senator from Connecticut that says: Well, we don't want more police because the police don't stop these crimes, and they point to Uvalde. I will say, having been in Uvalde right after

that shooting, what the police officers did there was tragic. Hundreds of officers showed up at that school, and for an hour and 14 minutes, they did nothing. They didn't go in and take out the shooter. That was true even as shots rang out repeatedly. That was true even as little children were calling 9-1-1 begging for help. For over an hour, they didn't go in. I agree the conduct of law enforcement that day was inexplicable and indefensible.

I will say, when I went to Uvalde immediately after the shooting, senior law enforcement there in Uvalde sat in the room and lied to me and lied to JOHN CORNYN and lied to Greg Abbott, the Governor, about what happened. The story they described was utterly false, as would come out in the days to follow. One of the things they claimed that day was to say: Oh, an officer was there when the shooter arrived. That was not true.

You want to know why having an officer there matters? Watch the body cam footage. In Nashville, those heroic officers who heard the sounds of gunshots ran toward them, risking their lives. There are children who are, thank God, alive because of the heroism of those officers. Is it too much to ask how things would have been different if the officer could have been at the front door to begin with? They could have been, if not for Senate Democrats.

The Senator from Connecticut said, gosh, he hasn't had time to read this bill that he voted on before; that he has objected to before. But, you know, it really did make his head hurt to have to read this legislative language. I tell you what. We are ready to go on a 2-week recess. When we come back, we can do this again. Senator from Connecticut, take 2 weeks to read the bill. It is not complicated. And then I look forward to the Senator from Connecticut telling me why, on behalf of the Democratic Party, he thinks having police officers on school campuses is a bad idea.

By the way, I would note, even though it is just the Senator from Connecticut objecting, every Democrat in this body voted against this bill, and not a single Democrat has come to the floor to say they disagree with what the Senator from Connecticut is doing. When he stands up and does this objection, he is doing it on behalf of the whole Democratic Party. I will make an invitation to any one of you. If there is a Democratic Member in this body who actually believes that having police officers protecting our kids would be a good thing; that actually believes having mental health program counselors in our schools would be a good thing; that actually believes that providing funding to enhance physical security in schools would be a good thing, then come join me. I don't have a whole lot of optimism that is going to happen. But if it doesn't, this is all going to happen again.

The bill passed last fall. Nobody—nobody, nobody, nobody—thinks it is

going to do anything to stop mass murders. It wasn't designed to do that. It was designed to assuage gun control activists. If you want to stop mass murders, go after the murderers. If you want to stop mass murders, protect our kids.

We can do this. But to do it, we have to have someone from the Democratic Party willing to stand up and say: Let's actually get it done. Right now, today, the answer from Democrats is thoughts and prayers. I agree, thoughts and prayers are not enough. How about action? By the way, they do want action. They would be happy to confiscate all the law-abiding citizens' firearms, which doesn't work and wouldn't have kept anybody safe. How about action to keep our kids safe?

If the Democrats had that objective in September of 2022, this horrific murder in Nashville could have been prevented. It should have been prevented. And we have a responsibility to do everything we can to prevent the next one.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 185

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I am back again, seeking unanimous consent for the passage of my FREEBIRD Act.

Now, previously, my request for unanimous consent was met with an objection, an objection on the grounds that we are still in the midst of a public health emergency.

It was obviated. This unanimous consent request was objected to on the grounds that if we were going to do this, we should end the vaccine requirement for foreign travelers and the public health emergency at the same time, in the words of the objector, to make it clean.

Well, just last night, the Senate voted to terminate the COVID-19 pandemic national emergency order. That makes this as clean as it gets.

We have passed this now, and early this morning the White House announced that the President will be signing that measure—which had previously been passed by the House—into law. So that is happening now. That means that this is as clean as it gets. These things would go out at the same time with a bang—as well they should.

Now, that also means that there is no reason why we shouldn't end this particular restriction, the restriction on unvaccinated foreign travelers coming into the United States today.

Now, to those who might think that the Senate passed something last night that might somehow make it unnecessary to pass the FREEBIRD Act, make it unnecessary, separately, to enact legislation ending the foreign traveler vaccine requirement, they are mistaken.

And they are mistaken because those two legal documents—the proclamation issued by President Trump in 2020 declaring a national public health emergency and the October 2021 Execu-

tive order issued by President Biden putting in place the foreign traveler vaccine requirement—are separate things; neither depends on the other. And so the fact that the public health emergency Executive order is now on its way out the door, it will be no more in a matter of hours or days, makes no difference as to this one. This one remains in effect unless or until it is undone.

So to paraphrase the words of the Member of the Senate from the Democratic Party who objected to this just a few days ago, we can make it clean. Now, we should make it clean. In fact, we should make it clean by getting rid of this just as the other expires.

Now, look, so basic question, right, why does this matter so much? Why do we care about the fact that we are requiring foreign travelers to prove that they have been vaccinated prior to entering the United States? Well, we care, and we should care because it is levying a really heavy cost on State and local economies and on the American economy and on American relationships across this country.

Continuing to keep this mandate in place at a time when President Biden himself has declared that the pandemic is over and is prepared, apparently, to sign into law legislation passed by both Houses, officially ending the order declaring the existence of a public health emergency over COVID, it doesn't make any sense to continue this, especially at a time when this body has voted and the President's prepared to sign the other measure.

Look, those who oppose this really are unjustified in what they are trying to do, especially because they are ignoring the new risk calculus that is affording Americans a renewed sense of normalcy, much needed normalcy after 3 years of chaos.

This policy has separated loved ones for far too long. It is time to end the COVID-19 vaccination requirement for foreign travelers, prohibit using Federal funds to carry out the requirement, and prevent the CDC from ordering future COVID-19 vaccine mandates for foreign travelers. It is costing us too much.

In 2021 alone, Utah visitors, travelers coming into Utah, spent nearly \$11 billion, generating over 130,000 jobs and almost \$2 billion in State and local tax revenue.

Now, look, Utah's tourism sector experienced so much decline during COVID, particularly during 2020. By 2021, and even more so by today, it really has recovered quite well, except in one area. We still haven't recovered, much less made any gains, with regard to foreign visitors to the State of Utah.

Why? Well, I think a lot of it has to do with this unnecessary, draconian requirement, a requirement that the developed world no longer recognizes the need for. We are outliers in the free world for keeping this in place. But by lifting the vaccine mandate, Utah and

the United States stand to benefit tremendously from increased international travel.

Look, it is not just that it is costing us tourism. It is costing us meaningful connections, connections that enrich and promote our shared humanity.

Right now, foreign travelers, including family members, including friends, business relations, and even international sports figures are being kept off of U.S. soil arbitrarily due to this draconian vaccine mandate.

Look, right now today, this very moment, we have the opportunity to reverse course. In fact, the House of Representatives has already passed this very bill ending the vaccine mandate, and it passed it with bipartisan support.

Today, we can restore our personal and business relationships, boost our tourism, not just in Utah but across America, and reengage in the competitive spirit that brings nations together.

It is time to end this mandate. It is time to join the rest of the developed and the free world. It is time to free the bird and to pass the FREEBIRD Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 14, H.R. 185; further, that the Lee substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill as amended be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BOOKER. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I am here on behalf of Senator SANDERS, who was pulled away from the floor on an important matter, and he asked me to object on this matter. He gave me some documentation and some points. I don't want to burden the Senate with reading everything I was given, but I would like to ask unanimous consent to enter into the RECORD the objection on behalf of Senator SANDERS, if there is no objection to that, sir.

And I will say, I really feel so blessed to be a Senator, and one of the great blessings for me has been getting to know my colleagues. I know folks on both sides of the aisle and have sincere friendships and admiration.

Senator LEE is one of the people I respect in this body the most. He is learned. I have learned from him. My positions on issues have evolved by taking time to actually listen to my colleague from Utah speak.

I see both colleagues from Utah are here. I need to get MENENDEZ down to this floor and get some firepower here.

But I have also learned a lot about Utah itself, and when he talks about the reasons for getting rid of this, they are very compelling to me. The reality

is, tourism is one of our greatest industries. It creates jobs and opportunities.

When he talks about sports teams—I am not sure if it is because he is a sports fan—I think he understands that sports teams help promote economic growth and economic opportunity. And even more than that, what I have learned from my colleague and my friend is that Utah is a very special place.

I remember the Senator from Utah told me that I think one of the cities in Utah is one of the places in America that most foreign languages are spoken and mastered in all of our country, and I imagine because of the extensive foreign travel, there are real connections.

And he said something that resonated with my spirit, which is this idea that it is affecting families; that we might have blended families. Americans do often marry people from outside of our country.

All of those reasons I feel are very compelling. When I read Senator SANDERS' remarks here, though, I found them compelling as well. And one of the things I found most compelling—I don't know about the Senator from Utah, but I actually have a science degree, a political science degree, so I tend to rely on health professionals.

And then Senator SANDERS' remarks, all of which I will put in the RECORD, talk to the point about the fact that people are still dying in the United States from COVID, but they also point out that COVID didn't originate here.

We know it came from another country. We know that a zoonotic disease spread from wet markets in other countries into human beings. It then traveled to our Nation, most likely, and spread to us. We know that variants are still happening. Many of them can come from outside of our country, and there are many health professionals who believe that doing the right thing, ensuring people are vaccinated, may help us to stop a future variant.

Now, again, there are reasonable objections on the other side on this, and my hope is that perhaps we as a body can come together and find a just way forward.

We are, indeed, a body where a lot more happens in a bipartisan way than I think most of the public understands.

And I know from my experience of 9 years in the Senate that a lot of the bipartisan legislation I respect most, Senator LEE, especially on our Judiciary Committee, has been involved in those.

So I, on behalf of Senator SANDERS, am objecting because of his reasons, but I do hope to continue my personal conversations with Senator LEE on that.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H.R. 185 would terminate the current requirement from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers

entering the U.S. The requirement was first imposed in October 2021, and renewed in April 2022 and specifically requires that incoming travelers are "fully vaccinated" against COVID, which means they've received the primary series of the COVID vaccine.

VOTE RECOMMENDATION: OPPOSE H.R. 185

1. Senator Lee's bill proposes to overturn the current COVID-19 vaccination requirements for foreign travelers entering the United States by air.

2. COVID vaccines are one of the most important tools we have to protect against the pandemic.

3. While I know many people want the COVID pandemic to be over—Americans are still getting sick and dying from this illness every day.

4. This bill not only undermines the recommendations from our public health officials—it further harms public confidence in our public health system.

5. It is irresponsible to take away tools from the Administration that they might need in the future to protect against COVID.

6. I object.

Mr. BOOKER. So, officially, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. If I can respond very quickly because I know the floor is backed up, and I know we want to get back on schedule.

First of all, I really appreciate the kind remarks from the Senator from New Jersey. He is a dear friend. I am a former resident of his State, and I first heard his name when I lived there about 25 years ago.

I have always enjoyed working with him, and I appreciate the dignified manner in which he responded to this request today. He drew the short stick, and you have got a job to do. I get it.

I do look forward to working with you on this because I suspect you and I could get to the point where we agree on this. I would love nothing more than to add you as a cosponsor, but the bottom line is, I haven't reviewed what Senator SANDERS has submitted through Senator BOOKER, but I look forward to doing that.

I surmise, based on the summary, that these are relying on certain experts, some of the same experts who have given some phenomenally bad advice, much of which turned out to be wrong; the same experts who told us it didn't leak from a lab; the same experts who told us that it wouldn't spread among the vaccinated; the same experts who have told us that we should have to mask 2-year-old children when getting on a plane; that there would be no adverse consequences from sending children to school during COVID and that it was absolutely necessary and apparent to do so—some of the same experts who tell us to vaccinate young children, sometimes infants, with this particular vaccine.

So I have great reluctance to defer to those same experts, when especially—especially considering the fact that even though some of those very same experts are telling us not to end the public health emergency, we have now

done so, and President Biden is going to sign that into law.

Let's end the madness of deference to experts who have been proven time and time again to be wrong.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed 10 minutes before our vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, yes, the vote is at 1:45.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Laura Taylor-Kale, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense. (New Position)

VOTE ON TAYLOR-KALE NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Taylor-Kale nomination?

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays, or whatever means yes and no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT).

The result was announced—yeas 63, nays 27, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 82 Ex.]

YEAS—63

Baldwin	Duckworth	King
Bennet	Durbin	Klobuchar
Blumenthal	Ernst	Lujan
Booker	Fischer	Manchin
Boozman	Gillibrand	Markey
Brown	Graham	Menendez
Cantwell	Grassley	Merkley
Capito	Hassan	Murphy
Cardin	Heinrich	Murray
Carper	Hickenlooper	Ossoff
Casey	Hirono	Padilla
Collins	Hoeven	Peters
Coons	Kaine	Reed
Cortez Masto	Kelly	Ricketts

Romney	Smith	Wanock
Rosen	Stabenow	Warren
Rounds	Tester	Welch
Schatz	Thune	Whitehouse
Schumer	Tillis	Wicker
Shaheen	Van Hollen	Wyden
Sinema	Warner	Young

NAYS—27

Blackburn	Daines	Mullin
Braun	Hawley	Paul
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Budd	Johnson	Rubio
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Vance

NOT VOTING—10

Barrasso	Hagerty	Sanders
Cramer	McConnell	Schmitt
Feinstein	Moran	
Fetterman	Murkowski	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

The senior Senator from Texas.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, earlier this week, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Under Secretary Mayorkas's leadership over these last 2 years, we have seen more than 4.8 million migrants encountered at the southern border. We have seen deadly drugs pouring into our country, killing more than 108,000 Americans in a single year. There is no question but that the transnational criminal organizations, known as the cartels, are fueling the chaos and the destruction.

When Attorney General Merrick Garland testified before the Judiciary Committee just a few weeks earlier, I brought up the role that the cartels were playing in this ongoing crisis. I asked the Attorney General if he was familiar with the business model of the cartels: Flood the border with migrants, overwhelm law enforcement, and then allow the movement of the illegal drugs across the border and into the interior of the United States.

Attorney General Garland said, yes, he was aware—not only that, he highlighted actions that he had taken at the Department of Justice to crack down on these operations.

Earlier this week, when I posed the same question to Secretary Mayorkas—I asked if he was familiar with this tried-and-true strategy of the cartels, and he was clueless. He said: I am not aware of any such strategy.

I don't know how that could possibly be true. This is a well-known tactic that has been used throughout Secretary Mayorkas's tenure. One of the

most notable examples was in 2021 when the small town of Del Rio, TX, all of a sudden was flooded with 15,000 migrants from Haiti. Thirty-five thousand people live in that small town, and they were overwhelmed by the huge volume of people from—I know it is hard to imagine but from Haiti.

To state the obvious, the Del Rio Border Patrol Sector doesn't have the capacity to process or care for that many individuals at one time. In an attempt to help, the administration moved agents from other checkpoints to the sector where the surge was happening. But, after all, that is exactly what the cartels had hoped for. As there was a surge of agents to Del Rio, that left other portions of the border unprotected.

Administration officials later told congressional staff that this massive surge of migrants was a coordinated effort by the cartels. They directed Haitian migrants to a single location so that other areas would be left uncovered and clear a path for their illicit trade.

Officials from the Biden administration admitted that this surge was coordinated by the cartels, but yet the Secretary of Homeland Security is unaware? How could that possibly be? Secretary Mayorkas is either trying to deceive the Senate or he is completely unaware of the reality on the ground. I think both of those are fireable offenses. Either you are lying or you are completely oblivious to the threat to public safety posed by the current crisis, which is singularly of the making of the Biden administration and their unwillingness to use the tools they have, the laws that are already on the books, in order to deal with this crisis, this humanitarian crisis and this public health crisis.

Every day, the United States is getting played, and criminal organizations whose illegal businesses are making them a lot of money are getting richer. These groups are what I like to call commodity-agnostic because they deal in any product or service that makes them money. They really don't care. They certainly don't care about the migrants, who are frequently abused and many of whom unfortunately are left to die on that long and dangerous journey from their home.

We are well aware of their drug trafficking operations, which bring all sorts of illegal drugs into the United States. Over the years, law enforcement has interdicted everything from marijuana to methamphetamine to cocaine and heroin, but recently, we have seen an alarming rise in fentanyl.

When I was in Mexico City just a couple of weeks ago visiting with the Drug Enforcement Administration, they said fentanyl is made from chemicals that are imported from China to Mexico, where the cartels simply mix them up and then put them through an industrial-size pill press and make them look like regular prescription drugs, although these are laced with

fentanyl—a deadly drug in very, very small amounts.

We know a lot of communities throughout Texas and throughout the country have experienced waves of deaths caused by unintentional fentanyl poisoning. In other words, the person taking the pill—usually a teenager—thinks they are taking something innocuous that won't kill them certainly. They may think they are taking anything from a painkiller or other sorts of prescription drugs, and then they unknowingly ingest a lethal dose of fentanyl. Of course, the cartels continue to get rich, and the destruction caused by these overdoses and drug abuse continues.

We know that these cartels, again, are commodity-agnostic. They don't just traffic in drugs; they also prey on vulnerable people who want to come to the United States. They spin a web of lies and false promises to convince migrants to make the journey to our border under their care, but, like all the other things the cartel deals in, it comes at a price.

There are a lot of factors that determine how much it costs somebody to make their way to our front doorstep on our southern border. Typically, it is thousands of dollars a head, but really it just depends on where you are coming from.

Recently, in Yuma, AZ, a sleepy agricultural community, the Border Patrol Chief welcomed a bipartisan delegation of Senators there and said: We have encountered people who speak 200 languages from 176 countries in this sleepy little ag community.

Senator MARK KELLY from Arizona said: Well, in all likelihood, people are flying into Mexicali—which is a city in northern Mexico—and then simply calling an Uber and making their way to the border and then claiming asylum, only to be released by the Biden administration into the interior of the country.

Those are the lucky ones. Those who turn themselves over to the coyotes, the human smugglers, frequently end up dead. We all remember last June when a tractor trailer rig smuggled migrants in San Antonio. It was found abandoned in sweltering conditions. Fifty-three people died, trapped in the back of that truck.

Those who survive often arrive malnourished or abused. Many women and men are injured or otherwise abused. Many women and girls are raped along the way. Some arrive pregnant.

As we know, the customers of these criminal organizations aren't limited to Mexican or Central American citizens; these are international criminal networks. Consistent with what the Yuma Border Patrol Chief told us, last year, Customs and Border Protection encountered migrants from 174 countries. People from every corner of the globe are traveling to Mexico and crossing the U.S. southern border, all in the tender care of these transnational criminal organizations.

Of course, given the nature of this business, it is tough to estimate just how much the cartels are making from their human smuggling operations, but last year, Homeland Security investigations estimated that the cartels were making roughly \$13 billion a year just from migrant smuggling alone.

There is no question that their success is built on a breakdown of enforcement by the Biden administration. If our border was truly secure, if people knew they would not be able to just enter our country willy-nilly but had to follow legal pathways, the cartels wouldn't be able to flood the zone with migrants to clear the way for their smuggling operations.

Unfortunately, instead of making the cartels' jobs harder, the Biden administration's policy of open borders just keeps making it easier. Rather than secure the border and enforce our laws, the Biden administration continues to send a message loud and clear that our border is open for anyone to come across.

For more than 2 years, the administration has refused to enforce the law, ensuring that the cartels' illicit gateways remain wide open. They have released hundreds of thousands of migrants into the United States, some of whom will wait as long as 10 years before they can even begin the immigration court process—talk about a major pull factor. If someone is on the fence about making the dangerous journey to the United States but sees that virtually anybody who shows up is able to stay in the United States for a decade at least even before facing an immigration judge, their decision to come is far easier.

As though the cartels don't have enough business already, they are about to be given the gift of a lifetime when title 42 ends in 6 weeks on May 11. Title 42, of course, is a public health law which has given the Border Patrol one tool to deter and to return migrants out of the country. It has given the Department of Homeland Security the ability to quickly expel migrants and prevent our border facilities and local communities from becoming even more overwhelmed than they already are. But once it disappears in May, the floodgates will be wide open.

Law enforcement and border communities have been bracing for the migration surge that is sure to come once title 42 goes away. They are worried that they don't have the people, the facilities, or the resources to manage this flood of humanity, and the administration has done zero to inspire confidence.

Just last week, Secretary Mayorkas visited El Paso, which has been at the epicenter of this crisis since late last year. The streets and the shelters have been filled with vulnerable migrants with nowhere else to go, and its leaders are very anxious about what will happen on May 11.

During his visit, Secretary Mayorkas met with Border Patrol agents and

Customs and Border Protection Office of Field Operations officers to thank them for their hard work. These men and women have been on the frontlines of this crisis for more than 2 years, and they deserve our unending gratitude for the sacrifices they made. But they deserve more than our thanks; they deserve our help so that they can do the law enforcement and do the job they have pledged to do. But we have designed the system to fail because we have made it impossible for them to do their job the way they are trained to do.

While Secretary Mayorkas couldn't be bothered to meet with other stakeholders in El Paso, he might have actually learned something. When I visited the city in January with a bipartisan group, we took the time to meet with law enforcement, local elected officials, business owners, nongovernmental organizations, and many others. They told us about the strain this crisis has placed on the entire community, and they shared their fears about what might happen once title 42 is lifted if there is no alternative plan put in place.

Unfortunately, during his most recent trip, Secretary Mayorkas didn't take the time to hear from a full range of stakeholders who were on the frontlines. He didn't sit down with those elected officials to discuss the caravans of migrants that are forming just across the border in Juarez, across from El Paso. He didn't offer advice about how the communities should prepare for what happens when title 42 is eliminated or what the Federal Government was prepared to do to help.

So, once again, our border communities in Texas are doing the back-breaking work of managing this crisis with little or no support from the Biden administration. With the end of title 42 in sight, the administration needs to prepare for what is to come, and they need to help get ready to deter this huge flood of humanity. They simply can't ignore the problem and hope it goes away. That hasn't worked for the last 2 years, and it certainly won't work now.

March is quickly coming to a close, and the challenges are only going to grow from there, as the spring months are typically some of the busiest for migration. That is because mild temperatures make the journey a little less dangerous and folks want to come to the United States, many to work during the summertime.

Our border communities are bracing for this perfect storm of policies and circumstances that will hurt everybody except the cartels. Their drug trafficking and human smuggling operations have never been more profitable, and they are gearing up for an even bigger windfall thanks to the Biden administration and the end of title 42.

These criminal organizations will continue to extort and profit off the backs of vulnerable migrants. They will coordinate migration surges to distract and overwhelm law enforcement,

and they will smuggle fentanyl and other dangerous drugs into every corner of this country. And they will get richer while migrants and communities throughout America suffer.

The administration has 6 weeks to come up with a plan. They know the clock is ticking, and they had better get to work. And, even more significantly, they ought to work with us on a bipartisan basis to come up with a solution.

Senator SINEMA from Arizona and I; HENRY CUELLAR, a Democrat from Laredo; and TONY GONZALES, a Republican from the largest border district in the country—the four of us—introduced a bill called the Bipartisan Border Solutions Act. We did that almost 2 years ago. Yet our Democratic colleagues, even though they have had the majority for 2 years preceding this last election, did nothing to have hearings on that proposed legislation or to offer a markup or a vote on the bill. And, certainly, we were happy, if somebody had a better idea, for them to come forward. But all we heard were crickets.

Well, the clock is ticking, and we know what is going to happen in May unless something changes, and I hope it will.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

SCHOOL SAFETY

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I take the floor because of a letter that I received in my office a few days ago. This was a letter that was mailed to our office via email on March 23, and I just want to read it.

Hello Senator. My name is—

I am going to omit the name.

My name is . . . and I am terrified to go to school. I have lived in your district for almost six years, and never have I been more scared than I am when I go to school every day. My father was in the army, my mother works with wear blue run to remember (a military non-profit for gold star families). I am no stranger to death, and yet I am scared that one day that may be waiting for me at school. I lived in Lakewood Washington, I went to Saint Francis Cabrini, and we once had a lockdown because a car ran down our fence while children were at recess. I was present during the shooting at Fort Hood in 2013, my sister can't remember, but she was so close to the perpetrator. I still have nightmares from both of these incidents. I am supposed to be safe at school, but today when it was rumored that someone was planning to target our school out of revenge on an ex-partner, I was reminded of that day I spent huddled under a desk in art class, [feverishly] reciting the Hail Mary. Something needs to change, I'm not the only kid who feels this way. Why should I be scared to go to school?

This letter came to my office on March 23. A few days later, this student and all of America woke up to the story of the shooting in Nashville.

Why should I be scared to go to school?

In January of this year, just a few months ago, there was an incident that also attracted significant attention in Virginia and around the country where a first grade teacher, Abby Zwerner, at

the Richneck Elementary School in Newport News, VA, saw a 6-year-old pointing a gun at her, and she acted heroically to come toward the student to try to take the gun. And she was shot and badly, badly wounded, but she was able to protect the lives of her students and others in the school building. She is recovering slowly from that and just starting to talk about that experience.

Mr. President, I went to Newport News about a month after that incident, in early February, to meet with a number of the parents and teachers. And they wanted it off the record, no press—just let's sit down and talk. And I am going to respect their privacy by not talking about their names, the names of their kids, or particulars of their story. But I can summarize it.

These parents are afraid when they drop their kids off at school, and they are afraid that, when they come at the end of the day, something might have happened to their children. They are afraid that they may get a call in the middle of the day that something has happened to their kids.

And the teachers who were with me that day, they have that same fear. They go into these classrooms every day because they love children, but they are afraid now to do that job. Lord knows, we have got teacher shortages all over this country, and we are working our best to try to attract people to the profession. But these teachers, many of whom have been in the profession for decades, they are now afraid, for the first time in their lives, to go to school every day.

Emergency room visits for gun-related injuries in Virginia increased by 72 percent from 2018 through 2021. In an average year, about 1,020 people die in Virginia and another 2,050 or so are wounded by guns. And among young people, guns are the leading cause of death among children and teens in Virginia. An average of 85 children and teens die by guns every year. Fifty-five percent of these deaths are homicides. Others are accidental shootings or deaths by suicide.

I don't know what to do with this. I don't know what to do with this. I react negatively when, in the aftermath of shootings, it sometimes seems like all Members of Congress can say is that they are heartbroken and they send thoughts and prayers to the family. That starts to sound very hollow. Of course, thoughts and prayers are meaningful, but it starts to sound very hollow to those who are victimized by gun violence when that is the response and nothing more.

But let me be self-critical. I am not into offering hollow thoughts and prayers. I tend to say I am heartbroken for the families and I think we need to do things in the Senate, like do an assault weapons ban or other meaningful legislation that would keep kids safe.

Some of the things we ought to do in Congress are things we have done in Virginia in recent years, and that has made our State safer, but there is

nothing you can do that is going to completely eliminate this problem.

But I was challenging my staff the other day. If we think thoughts and prayers and nothing else is hollow, then saying we should do an assault weapons ban when we know that is not going to get 60 votes on the floor of the Senate—I do think we should do an assault weapons ban. When we had one in the nineties, it worked. But I also know with certainty that, in the near future, there is zero chance that this body is going to get the 60 votes for an assault weapons ban or other kinds of gun safety regulations that would take a student and make her less afraid to go to school or a parent and teacher and reduce their fear.

So what I am challenging people around me, including my own staff and challenging myself on is: Have we allowed this tough issue—the debate about this tough issue—to get a little stale?

Thoughts and prayers, assault weapons ban—thoughts and prayers don't do anything to help people. An assault weapons ban might, but we are not going to pass it.

Have we allowed it to get stale, and are there solutions and strategies that we are not talking about that we might be able to find common ground on?

Because, if anything should cry out to us and demand that we find common ground, it is that we not do nothing; that we not listen to the fears of students and parents and teachers and just say: Well, that is just the way life is in America, right? That is just American life.

We can't be complacent about it. And, Mr. President, I am just thinking about our differences in age. My children are out of high school now. My youngest is 10 years out of high school. You still have school-aged kids. So you are still grappling with the reality of safety in schools at the pickup and the dropoff.

This has gotten so much worse just in the last 10 years. My children all went to the Richmond public schools, which are an urban public school setting in a community that had some significant problems with violent crime. But my wife and I were never nervous when we took them to school, and we never worried about getting a text or something in the middle of the day; and we never were afraid that, when we got there at the end of the day, something would happen. And that was just a little bit over 10 years ago.

My children finished high school right before—my youngest—right before the Sandy Hook shooting. So they were not in the K-12 system in Virginia when there has just been this steady drumbeat of one school shooting after the next. They weren't terrorized or afraid. Their teachers weren't. My wife and I weren't. And that was just 10 years ago.

How much more devastating the problem of school shootings has become in the last 10 years.

So I just take the floor to say: I need to write something back to this youngster. Her question:

Why should I be scared to go to school?

I have got to write her and respond in some way, and I don't really know now what to say. But I have challenged my team and I challenge my colleagues. We are in a recess period where we are back in our States. We are talking to people. We are, hopefully, getting ideas from them and listening to them. Let's ask some young people who go to school, let's ask some teachers, let's ask some parents of schoolkids if they have ideas for us that are new or different. Let's ask them whether our political debate about solutions has grown stale and whether there are solutions that we haven't yet contemplated that could respond to the question that this student has raised.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I am standing next to a woman from New Jersey who is our communications director and who handles Delaware and somehow manages to handle New Jersey and raise a family at the same time. She is amazing. We are delighted that we could have the two of you on the floor at the same time. It is a wonderful coincidence.

FIRE GRANTS AND SAFETY ACT

Mr. President, I rise today to highlight something that I believe unites all of us; that is, support for our local firefighters across the country. I don't care if you are in New Jersey or Delaware or Oregon or New Mexico. There is a great affection and appreciation for our firefighters.

Our firefighters throughout America are everyday people who every day do extraordinary things with their lives. They put their lives on the line to protect us. They have to lay down their lives to save ours and the lives of our families.

For that, we owe it to them to make sure that they are fully equipped with the lifesaving protection, with the equipment, the education and training they need to get their job done.

That is why I am very proud to colead the Fire Grants and Safety Act with my colleagues on the Congressional Fire Services Caucus. And one of them would be our chairman—that would be GARY PETERS of Michigan; SUSAN COLLINS of Maine, a longtime supporter of firefighters and a leader in the Congressional Fire Services Cau-

cus, from Alaska. And I was pleased that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, on which I am privileged to serve and used to be chair, passed this important bill out of committee just earlier this month.

The Fire Grants and Safety Act reauthorizes critical Federal programs that support local fire departments; namely, among those, FEMA's Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response, also known as the SAFER Grant Program, and the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program.

These programs are not just incidental. They are vital. They are critical. They are essential to local firefighting departments to help recruit staff, to purchase lifesaving equipment like firetrucks and protective gear, provide fire training and education to current firefighters and also to new firefighters and improve medical services to our communities.

In Delaware, our fire departments rely on these programs to protect our community. In fact, in 2021, and, I think, in 2022, the SAFER Program and the so-called AFG Program provided almost \$3 million in funding to Delaware fire departments. That may not sound like a lot of money in New Jersey or California or some other places; \$3 million is real money in a State the size of Delaware, and it is put to very good use every year.

We know these threats from fire are in our homes, but those threats are in our businesses, and there are wildfires. We know they are not going away. We know they are not going away.

In Alaska last year, 3 million acres burned in a wildfire—a wildfire. Three million acres burned in one wildfire. That is nearly half of the acreage burned in the entire United States of America. Just think about that—one wildfire in Alaska. Just 3 weeks ago, I am told high winds spread a fire in my home State of Delaware that engulfed about a half dozen homes and left some 16 people homeless and caused over \$1 million in damage.

We have to make sure that our firefighters have what they need when they wake up each morning to bravely respond to the calls that come their way. Without action, authorization of both the SAFER and AFG Programs would expire later this year.

As I said at the beginning of my remarks, support for our local firefighters is an issue that brings us together. There are a lot of issues that divide us, as the Presiding Officer knows. There are some issues that unite us, and this is one of those issues.

The Senate voted yesterday to begin consideration of the Fire Grants and Safety Act. That vote passed by 96 to 0. That doesn't happen every day, as the Presiding Officer knows. Let me repeat that: 96 to 0.

And we were happy to see that kind of unanimity, and I think it bodes well for when we return after the recess in the next week or two to take up this legislation.

I look forward to the Senate coming back in 2 weeks. I look forward to finishing the job that we have begun. And we look forward to passing, again, this important legislation.

I strongly encourage our friends over in the House of Representatives to do their part and to send the Fire Grants and Safety Act to the President's desk. We owe that to our first responders.

Mr. President, with that, I thank you for a chance to speak on the floor today. And I wish you and your family a safe recess and see you in 2 weeks.

With that, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 19.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Radha Iyengar Plumb, of New York, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 19, Radha Iyengar Plumb, of New York, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Charles E. Schumer, Jack Reed, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Ben Ray Lujan, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Amy Klobuchar, Jeanne Shaheen, Brian Schatz, Benjamin L. Cardin, Edward J. Markey, Alex Padilla, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 57.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Amy Lefkowitz Solomon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 57, Amy Lefkowitz Solomon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Sheldon Whitehouse, Sherrod Brown, Margaret Wood Hassan, Raphael G. Warnock, Gary C. Peters, Jack Reed, Christopher A. Coons, Brian Schatz, Tina Smith, Ben Ray Lujan, Elizabeth Warren, Martin Heinrich, Christopher Murphy, Tammy Baldwin, Alex Padilla.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 28, S. 870, a bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs.

Charles E. Schumer, Gary C. Peters, Martin Heinrich, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Jeff Merkley, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tammy Duckworth, Tammy Baldwin, Christopher Murphy, Peter Welch, Margaret Wood Hassan, Ben Ray Lujan, Richard Blumenthal.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the manda-

tory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, March 30, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: All nominations placed on the Secretary's desk for the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, Space Force; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; further, that no motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN312 AIR FORCE nomination of Shane K. Doty, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN313 AIR FORCE nominations (9) beginning SPEIGHT H. CAROON, and ending TEINA D. STALLINGS LILLY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN314 AIR FORCE nomination of Brandi Barnard King, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN315 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning DANIEL S. MCPHERSON, and ending KHURRAM M. SHAHZAD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN316 AIR FORCE nominations (10) beginning MATTHEW J. ANDRADE, and ending JILL M. THOMAS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN317 AIR FORCE nominations (10) beginning ADAM JAMES COLE, and ending MARY ZACHARIAH KURIAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN318 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning ERIC K. WILKE, and ending NED L. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN319 AIR FORCE nominations (13) beginning KELLI M. BERMUDEZ, and ending JENNY L. WYLIE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN320 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning LISA CAROL GIUGLIANO, and ending RYAN LEE RAND, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN321 AIR FORCE nominations (7) beginning JOSEPH CATALINO, JR., and ending MEILING C. TAYLOR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in

the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN322 AIR FORCE nominations (9) beginning JAMES M. BERSHINSKY, and ending LISA ANN SELTMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN323 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning GARY MONROE BOUTZ, JR., and ending JOLANA ANN KUBICEK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN324 AIR FORCE nomination of John Charles Easley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN325 AIR FORCE nominations (37) beginning ROBERT M. ACOSTA, and ending DONNA M. WHITTAKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN326 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning NICOLE DYAN DAVID, and ending CARRIE L. WALTZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN327 AIR FORCE nominations (7) beginning KARRIE MEGAN BEM, and ending JEFFREY W. SCOHY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN328 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning DOUGLAS A. COLLINS, and ending JOSE Y. MUNOZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN329 AIR FORCE nomination of Marquis A. T. Smith, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN330 AIR FORCE nominations (61) beginning JAMES D. AKERS, II, and ending JONATHAN R. ZITO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN331 AIR FORCE nominations (31) beginning DAVID I. AMAR, and ending SHAUN MICHAEL ZABEL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN380 AIR FORCE nomination of Maximilian S. Lee, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 27, 2023.

IN THE ARMY

PN238—1 ARMY nominations (101) beginning TOLULOPE O. AKINSANYA, and ending D016483, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 26, 2023.

PN332 ARMY nomination of Sashi A. Zickefoose, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN333 ARMY nomination of Howard F. Stanley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN334 ARMY nomination of Bobby J. Chun, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN335 ARMY nominations (7) beginning JOSHUA G. GLONEK, and ending KELVIN V. SIMMONS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN337 ARMY nominations (7) beginning ALEX J. DUFFY, and ending DEVLIN P. WINKELSTEIN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN338 ARMY nominations (4) beginning LIZA B. CRAWFORD, and ending DEREK A.

SANCHEZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN339 ARMY nominations (2) beginning JEREMY S. STIRM, and ending JULIO VERA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN340 ARMY nomination of Renee R. Kiel, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN341 ARMY nominations (2) beginning MELISSA B. RIESTERHARTSELL, and ending THOMAS F. ROBINSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN342 ARMY nomination of Kimberly A. Dilger, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN343 ARMY nomination of Abigail R. Osman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN344 ARMY nomination of Andrew J. Archuleta, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN345 ARMY nominations (8) beginning CHRISTOPHER C. CROSS, and ending JONATHAN D. ZAGDANSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN346 ARMY nominations (37) beginning MICHAEL J. BAIERLEIN, and ending ERIC D. ZIDERS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN347 ARMY nominations (575) beginning AUSTIN P. ABARR, and ending D016809, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN348 ARMY nominations (489) beginning JAMES H. ABNEY, and ending D015738, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN349 ARMY nominations (981) beginning MITCHELL A. ABLES, and ending D016368, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN350 ARMY nominations (9) beginning PETER B. EAST, and ending JOEL A. SMITH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN397 ARMY nomination of Matthew J. Clementz, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN398 ARMY nomination of Samuel T. Kramer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN399 ARMY nomination of Carla A. Kiernan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN400 ARMY nomination of John W. Brock, II, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN404 ARMY nomination of John D. Horton, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN405 ARMY nomination of Joel N. Buffardi, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN406 ARMY nomination of Sarah D. Eccleston, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN407 ARMY nomination of Nicholas P. Fiebk, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN408 ARMY nomination of Andrew J. Doyle, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN409 ARMY nomination of William T. Griggs, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN410 ARMY nomination of Megan L. Maloy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN411 ARMY nomination of Kaitlyn M. Hernandez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN412 ARMY nominations (15) beginning TIMOTHY I. ARCELAY, and ending EARL E. WEIGELT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN413 ARMY nomination of Sara C. Adams, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN414 ARMY nomination of Christina G. Nalley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN415 ARMY nominations (7) beginning ANDREW ADAMCZYK, and ending HAVARD M. WHILES, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN416 ARMY nomination of Ashley S. Lee, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN417 ARMY nomination of Timothy W. Lindeman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN418 ARMY nomination of Ebony Q. Starr, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN419 ARMY nomination of Sarah A. Delarosa, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN420 ARMY nomination of Mark T. Sopkiw, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN421 ARMY nomination of Justin T. Thomas, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN422 ARMY nomination of Rei T. Israel, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN423 ARMY nomination of Adam L. Fox, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN424 ARMY nomination of Jason L. Workman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN425 ARMY nomination of Stephen J. Cumby, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN426 ARMY nomination of Stephen M. Anderson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN257 MARINE CORPS nomination of Jason W. Price, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 26, 2023.

PN463 MARINE CORPS nomination of Daniel T. Turaj, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 21, 2023.

IN THE NAVY

PN351 NAVY nomination of William M. Schweitzer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN353 NAVY nomination of Louis V. Scott, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 13, 2023.

PN381 NAVY nomination of Justin J. Reeb, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 27, 2023.

PN427 NAVY nomination of Elisabet Crumpler, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN428 NAVY nominations (27) beginning KYLE A. ADUSKEVICH, and ending JOHN M. THORPE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN429 NAVY nominations (9) beginning BRAMWELL B. ARNOLD, III, and ending DANNIE T. STIMSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN430 NAVY nominations (34) beginning JEFFERY R. BIERMANN, and ending DAVID A. WAKEMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN431 NAVY nomination of James H. Knight, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

SPACE FORCE

PN432 SPACE FORCE nominations (9) beginning ROSS M. BOSTON, and ending ROBERT F. WOJCICK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN433 SPACE FORCE nominations (38) beginning JASON M. ADAMS, and ending JONATHAN L. WHITAKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN434 SPACE FORCE nominations (68) beginning CHRISTOPHER JOHN ALBAN, and ending COSTANTINOS ZAGARIS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN435 SPACE FORCE nominations (58) beginning BRIDGET L. AJINGA, and ending BRIAN K. YOAKAM, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN436 SPACE FORCE nominations (76) beginning JOHN W. ANDERSON, and ending ABBY ELIZABETH ZVEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN437 SPACE FORCE nominations (100) beginning CHRISTINA M. AKERS, and ending KATHY E. YORKE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN438 SPACE FORCE nominations (2) beginning CASSANDRA R. HIDALGO, and ending ERIC J. PEREZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN439 SPACE FORCE nomination of Edward E. Jones, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

NATIONAL WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE DAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. Res 120 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 120) designating March 23, 2023, as "National Women in Agriculture Day".

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 120) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of March 23, 2023, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RECOGNIZING THE HERITAGE, CULTURE, AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN INDIAN, ALASKA NATIVE, AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 148, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 148) recognizing the heritage, culture, and contributions of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women in the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 148) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

NATIONAL ASBESTOS AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 149, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 149) designating the first week of April 2023 as "National Asbestos Awareness Week".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 149) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

HONORING THE MEMORIES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE SENSELESS ATTACK AT THE COVENANT SCHOOL ON MARCH 27, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 150, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 150) honoring the memories of the victims of the senseless attack at the Covenant School on March 27, 2023.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 150) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ADMINISTRATIVE FALSE CLAIMS ACT OF 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 659 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 659) to amend chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code, relating to civil remedies, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 659) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 659

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Administrative False Claims Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. ADMINISTRATIVE FALSE CLAIMS.

(a) CHANGE IN SHORT TITLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle B of title VI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-509; 100 Stat. 1934) is amended—

(A) in the subtitle heading, by striking "Program Fraud Civil Remedies" and inserting "Administrative False Claims"; and

(B) in section 6101 (31 U.S.C. 3801 note), by striking "Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986" and inserting "Administrative False Claims Act".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference to the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 in any provision of law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed a reference to the Administrative False Claims Act.

(b) REVERSE FALSE CLAIMS.—Chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 3801(a)(3), by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

"(C) made to an authority which has the effect of concealing or improperly avoiding or decreasing an obligation to pay or transmit property, services, or money to the authority."; and

(2) in section 3802(a)(3)—

(A) by striking "An assessment" and inserting "(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an assessment"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) In the case of a claim described in section 3801(a)(3)(C), an assessment shall not be made under the second sentence of paragraph (1) in an amount that is more than double the value of the property, services, or money that was wrongfully withheld from the authority.".

(c) INCREASING DOLLAR AMOUNT OF CLAIMS.—Section 3803(c) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "\$150,000" each place that term appears and inserting "\$1,000,000"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.—The maximum amount in paragraph (1) shall be adjusted for inflation in the same manner and to the same extent as civil monetary penalties under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. 2461 note)."

(d) RECOVERY OF COSTS.—Section 3806(g)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(1)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (2)—

"(i) any amount collected under this chapter shall be credited first to reimburse the

authority or other Federal entity that expended costs in support of the investigation or prosecution of the action, including any court or hearing costs; and

“(ii) amounts reimbursed under clause (i) shall—

“(I) be deposited in—

“(aa) the appropriations account of the authority or other Federal entity from which the costs described in subparagraph (A) were obligated; and

“(bb) a similar appropriations account of the authority or other Federal entity; or

“(cc) if the authority or other Federal entity expended nonappropriated funds, another appropriate account; and

“(II) remain available until expended.

“(B) Any amount remaining after reimbursements described in subparagraph (A) shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States.”.

(e) SEMIANNUAL REPORTING.—Section 405(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) information relating to cases under chapter 38 of title 31, including—

“(A) the number of reports submitted by investigating officials to reviewing officials under section 3803(a)(1) of such title;

“(B) actions taken in response to reports described in subparagraph (A), which shall include statistical tables showing—

“(i) pending cases;

“(ii) resolved cases;

“(iii) the average length of time to resolve each case;

“(iv) the number of final agency decisions that were appealed to a district court of the United States or a higher court; and

“(v) if the total number of cases in a report is greater than 2—

“(I) the number of cases that were settled; and

“(II) the total penalty or assessment amount recovered in each case, including through a settlement or compromise; and

“(C) instances in which the reviewing official declined to proceed on a case reported by an investigating official; and”.

(f) INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF DOJ PROCESSING.—Section 3803(j) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” before “The reviewing”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) A reviewing official shall notify the Attorney General in writing not later than 30 days before entering into any agreement to compromise or settle allegations of liability under section 3802 and before the date on which the reviewing official is permitted to refer allegations of liability to a presiding officer under subsection (b).”.

(g) REVISION OF DEFINITION OF HEARING OFFICIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in section 3801(a)(7)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(vii), by adding “or” at the end; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) a member of the board of contract appeals pursuant to section 7105 of title 41, if the authority does not employ an available presiding officer under subparagraph (A);”;

and

(B) in section 3803(d)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “the presiding” and inserting “(i) in the case of a referral to a presiding officer described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 3801(a)(7), the presiding”;

(II) in clause (i), as so designated, by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) in the case of a referral to a presiding officer described in subparagraph (C) of section 3801(a)(7)—

“(I) the reviewing official shall submit a copy of the notice required by under paragraph (1) and of the response of the person receiving such notice requesting a hearing—

“(aa) to the board of contract appeals that has jurisdiction over matters arising from the agency of the reviewing official pursuant to section 7105(e)(1) of title 41; or

“(bb) if the Chair of the board of contract appeals declines to accept the referral, to any other board of contract appeals; and

“(II) the reviewing official shall simultaneously mail, by registered or certified mail, or shall deliver, notice to the person alleged to be liable under section 3802 that the referral has been made to an agency board of contract appeals with an explanation as to where the person may obtain the relevant rules of procedure promulgated by the board; and”;

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) in the case of a hearing conducted by a presiding officer described in subparagraph (C) of section 3801(a)(7)—

“(i) the presiding officer shall conduct the hearing according to the rules and procedures promulgated by the board of contract appeals; and

“(ii) the hearing shall not be subject to the provisions in subsection (g)(2), (h), or (i).”.

(2) AGENCY BOARDS.—Section 7105(e) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following:

“(B) ADMINISTRATIVE FALSE CLAIMS ACT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The boards described in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) shall have jurisdiction to hear any case referred to a board of contract appeals under section 3803(d) of title 31.

“(ii) DECLINING REFERRAL.—If the Chair of a board described in subparagraph (B), (C), or (D) determines that accepting a case under clause (i) would prevent adequate consideration of other cases being handled by the board, the Chair may decline to accept the referral.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “or, in the event that a case is filed under chapter 38 of title 31, any relief that would be available to a litigant under that chapter” before the period at the end.

(3) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each authority head, as defined in section 3801 of title 31, United States Code, and each board of contract appeals of a board described in subparagraph (B), (C), or (D) of section 7105(e) of title 41, United States Code, shall amend procedures regarding proceedings as necessary to implement the amendments made by this subsection.

(h) REVISION OF LIMITATIONS.—Section 3808 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) A notice to the person alleged to be liable with respect to a claim or statement shall be mailed or delivered in accordance with section 3803(d)(1) not later than the later of—

“(1) 6 years after the date on which the violation of section 3802 is committed; or

“(2) 3 years after the date on which facts material to the action are known or reasonably should have been known by the authority head, but in no event more than 10 years

after the date on which the violation is committed.”.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3801 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) ‘material’ has the meaning given the term in section 3729(b) of this title; and

“(11) ‘obligation’ has the meaning given the term in section 3729(b) of this title.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) For purposes of subsection (a)(10), materiality shall be determined in the same manner as under section 3729 of this title.”.

(j) PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each authority head, as defined in section 3801 of title 31, United States Code, shall—

(1) promulgate regulations and procedures to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act; and

(2) review and update existing regulations and procedures of the authority to ensure compliance with this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

MORNING BUSINESS

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-72, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bahrain for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$350 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-72, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bahrain for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$350 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
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Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-72, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bahrain for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$350 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-72

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Bahrain.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$0 million.

Other \$350 million.

Total \$350 million

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-MDE: The Government of Bahrain has requested to buy equipment and services to refurbish twenty-four (24) Excess Defense Article (EDA) AH-1W multi-role helicopters. Included are services to refurbish a full-motion Aircraft Procedures Trainer (APT), M272A1 missile launchers and spare T-700-GE-401 aircraft engines, spare parts, support, training, publications, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (BA-P-SAV).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: March 29, 2023.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Bahrain—Refurbishment of AH-1W Attack and Reconnaissance Helicopters

The Government of Bahrain has requested to buy equipment and services to refurbish twenty-four (24) Excess Defense Article

(EDA) AH-1W multi-role helicopters. Included are services to refurbish a full-motion Aircraft Procedures Trainer (APT), M272A1 missile launchers and spare T-700-GE-401 aircraft engines, spare parts, support, training, publications, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$350 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a Major Non-NATO ally that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

The proposed sale will improve Bahrain's capability to meet current and future threats by improving its ability to fulfill maritime patrol, close air support, and search and rescue missions. Bahrain will have no difficulty absorbing these defense articles and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of these services and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Bell Corporation, Fort Worth, TX. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Bahrain.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
*Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 23-04, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Kuwait for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$59.1 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 23-04, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Kuwait for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$59.1 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 23-04, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Kuwait for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$59.1 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-04

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Kuwait.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$0 million.

Other \$59.1 million.

Total \$59.1 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services Under Consideration for Purchase: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case KU-P-PAK, was below congressional notification threshold at \$48.2 million (all non-MDE) and included Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Device (CAD/PAD) items and support for Calendar Years 2025-2026 (CY25-CY26).

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

None.

Non-MDE: The Government of Kuwait has requested the case be amended to include additional CAD/PAD items and support for the Hornet, Super Hornet and KC-130 aircraft fleet. This amendment will push the current case above the non-MDE notification threshold and thus requires notification of the entire case. CAD/PAD items and support; engineering, technical, and program support; and other related elements of logistics.

(iii) Military Department: Navy (KU-P-PAK).

(iv) Prior Related Cases, if any: KU-P-PAG, KU-P-PAH.

(v) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: March 29, 2023.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Kuwait—Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD) and Support

The Government of Kuwait has requested to buy additional Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Devices (CAD/PAD) and support that will be added to a previously implemented case that was under Congressional notification threshold. The original FMS case, valued at \$48.2 million, included CAD/PAD items and support for Calendar Years 2025–2026 (CY25–CY26). This notification is for CAD/PAD items and support of Kuwait's F/A-18 and KC-130/J aircraft fleet. Also included is engineering, technical, and program support and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated cost is \$59.1 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a Major Non-NATO ally that has been an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

The proposed sale will provide Kuwait with the equipment and sustainment support necessary to maintain its air defense capacity to defend its territorial integrity and to meet its national defense requirements. Kuwait will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors are currently unknown, as there will be competitive contract solicitations after FMS case implementation. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this sale will not require the assignment of any U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Kuwait.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-04

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. Cartridge Actuated Device/Propellant Actuated Device (CAD/PADs) are the explosive devices installed within the aircraft escape and safety systems to save lives during emergencies. CAD/PAD are also used to power the aircraft systems that deploy weapons and jettison equipment.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems which might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that the Government of Kuwait can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Kuwait.

ISRAEL

Ms. KLOBUCHER. Mr. President, I rise to talk about recent developments in Israel. Israel is America's ally and partner in intelligence and defense. Our Nation's relationship with Israel is built upon shared democratic values that have united our countries throughout the last 75 years.

The decision this week of the Netanyahu government in Israel to suspend the proposed judicial legislation opens the door for Israelis to find a path forward. For Israel to remain a bedrock for democracies globally, it must have an independent judiciary, support for the rule of law, and a system of proper checks and balances.

 TRIBUTE TO DARNELL DEMASTERS

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the career of Darnell DeMasters, who will retire from her position as vice president of Federal Government Affairs at WEC Energy Group on April 4.

Over the past 25 years, Darnell has worked on behalf of customers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota, advocating for their energy needs before Congress and ensuring lawmakers understand the impact of legislation on their constituents. Prior to her time with WEC Energy Group, Darnell spent many years on Capitol Hill and later transitioned to positions in government affairs for the Duquesne Light Company and General Public Utilities.

Darnell was also instrumental in re-establishing and leading the Wisconsin Group, a nonpartisan, nonadvocacy organization to discuss public policy matters and government actions affecting Wisconsin's business, educational, public sector, and political communities.

Outside of her working hours, Darnell is an active member of the executive board of The Woman's Club of Fairfax, GFWC, a unified group of women dedicated to enhancing the lives of families and strengthening their community through charitable work, donations, and volunteer service.

I am fortunate to have worked with Darnell in her capacity at WEC Energy Group for many years. Her efforts to re-establish the Wisconsin Group as a forum to connect Wisconsinites and Wisconsin organizations in Washington, DC, have proven to be valuable, and my staff and I have regularly enjoyed the connection and community they have fostered.

I know Darnell's colleagues will miss her thoughtful and expert guidance, good humor, and deep knowledge. I am grateful for all of the work Darnell has done for the people of Wisconsin, and I wish her all the best as she begins a new chapter in her retirement.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND JOSEPH ELLWANGER

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the exceptional career and life of Rev. Joseph Ellwanger. Reverend Ellwanger is a pillar of the Milwaukee community and has left an indelible mark on the lives of so many. From his early career as a pastor in Alabama standing with civil rights leaders, to his ongoing work to reintegrate formerly incarcerated people into their home communities, Rev. Joseph Ellwanger has put into action his faith to affirm all people.

Reverend Ellwanger was born in St. Louis, MO, but grew up in Selma, AL. He left his childhood home when St. Paul Lutheran Church, an African-American congregation in Birmingham, requested a pastoral candidate. During his time with St. Paul's he joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's fight for civil rights. Reverend Ellwanger attended civil rights meetings and eventually received an invitation to meet with the SCLC's steering committee, where he met Dr. Martin Luther King. Reverend Ellwanger was the lone White pastor to join the movement, and he stood undeterred by challenges from his conservative denomination. He recruited both students and clergy to join with him in the civil rights movement. On March 6, 1965, the day before Bloody Sunday, Ellwanger led a group of 72 White Alabamians to Selma to participate in the Concerned White Citizens march supporting voting rights for African-Americans.

Reverend Ellwanger joined the National Council of Christian Churches and met with President Lyndon Johnson after Bloody Sunday. This meeting brought together a group of clergymen from a broad spectrum of denominations to communicate to President Johnson that the religious community supported the Voting Rights Act.

Reverend Ellwanger's work for equal justice has been ongoing. From Alabama, he moved to Milwaukee, WI, where he was a Lutheran pastor for decades. He continues to work for voting rights and is a founding member of Project RETURN to help individuals who have experienced incarceration make a positive, permanent return to community, family, and friends.

As Reverend Ellwanger celebrates his 90th birthday, I am pleased to join others in recognizing the contributions he has made to the people of Milwaukee, our State, and our Nation.

 TRIBUTE TO SCOTT LEONARD

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the long career of Scott Leonard, of Milwaukee, as he retires from Amtrak after 19 years of dedicated service. Born in Milwaukee on April 2, 1961, he graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1984. His first job was with the blood services division of the American Red Cross, first in Wisconsin, then in Washington, DC.

Scott always loved trains, especially passenger trains. As a child, he would ride some of the storied trains that travelled through the Badger State. His interest and passion for the railroad led him to a position with the National Association of Railroad Passengers—NARP—an advocacy group supporting the growth of rail passenger services in the United States. There, he worked with the membership of the association to advance ideas to Amtrak for improved service and to communicate back to NARP what they could do to support Amtrak. Scott was an ever-present figure on Capitol Hill providing information and support to the Members and their staffs as they worked on the important rail bills of the late 1980s and 90s.

In 2004, Scott joined Amtrak's government affairs office and was responsible for handling congressional correspondence, managing special projects, and assisting with VIP travel. He is well regarded for his thorough and prompt replies to queries and ability to provide personal and professional service to inquiries or complaints. Members of Congress, foreign dignitaries and other important passengers came to know Scott on a first-name basis as he met or escorted them to the station or their train. Leaving the office and headed to the station, suit and tie, clipboard in hand, his friends in government affairs would say: "Somebody is about to get the Scott Leonard Treatment." For many, he was Amtrak, a recognized face in the crowd, a measure of consistency in a harried world.

Scott also holds the unique distinction of travelling every mile of Amtrak's 21,400-route system, one of only two people known to have that achievement. As in every large endeavor such as this, one needs a playbook or guide so others may follow on a clear and consistent path of requirements. In a system as large as Amtrak's, there are many anomalies. Scott organized the "playbook" right to down the last switch, siding, and alternative route options. There are others chasing this goal, and maybe someday there will be created the "Leonard Prize" for those who do indeed cover that last mile. In addition to his knowledge of Amtrak's system, he can recite the beginning and end of the U.S. highway system and possesses excellent mapmaking skills and a deep knowledge of American geography.

Some might say that Scott was lucky to get a job that allowed him to pursue his passions and interest. However, the truth is that Amtrak was lucky to have Scott. He lives the values of the company every day, and he is a beloved colleague to those around him. His former boss in government affairs once said that "if there were ever a human cloning opportunity, Scott would be No. 1 on the list."

Soon, Scott will retire from service at Amtrak and return to Wisconsin with his husband, Kevin. They will set-

tle in a historic property in Racine, not far from the Hiawatha line where friends and family alike can keep an ear out for the whistles and sounds of trains racing by.

Scott, thank you for your dedication and long service to Amtrak—America's Railroad. May you and Kevin have a long, happy, and healthy retirement.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO FRANK THOMAS

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Frank Thomas who is retiring as vice president and assistant to the chairman at Stephens, Inc., after a long and dedicated career advocating on behalf of Arkansas. In his 27 years at Stephens, Inc., he was responsible for a number of duties, including outreach to elected officials as leader of the government affairs office, but his service and impact on Arkansas started long before.

Frank first pursued a career in journalism while attending the University of Arkansas. He served as the student station manager of KUAF before assuming the role of news director. He went on to work as a reporter at television and radio stations in Michigan and New York. He was called to continue serving Arkansas as an adviser to U.S. Senator David where he served in a number of capacities, including as the Senator's chief of staff.

In 2019, Frank was inducted into the University of Arkansas's Lemke Alumni Society's Hall of Honor in recognition of graduates who have enjoyed distinguished careers in journalism, brought honor and integrity to their respective communities and contributed to the growth of the school. Frank's expansive career has given him valuable experience and a wealth of knowledge that he was kind enough to share with Arkansas interns interested in serving The Natural State through my office's summer internship speaker series. Throughout his life, he has represented the very best of a public servant.

I am grateful for the friendship we have built and for his advice. I wish Frank and wife Sylvia much happiness as he begins a well-deserved retirement. I am confident their family, son John, daughter Lauren, and granddaughter Finley are excited for this next chapter.●

TRIBUTE TO SHEILA R. TILLERSON ADAMS

• Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I would like to offer my congratulations the Honorable Sheila R. Tillerson Adams on her recent retirement as chief and administrative judge of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County and Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland and to thank her for her long career of distinguished public service. Judge Adams served as the administrative judge for 12 years.

Judge Adams has been a trailblazer, the first Black woman to serve as a judge in Prince George's County. She graduated from Morgan State University in May 1979 with a bachelor of science degree in psychology, cum laude. She received her juris doctor degree from Howard University School of Law in May 1982 and a master of laws in taxation from Georgetown University Law Center in May 1987. She gained admission to the Maryland Bar in June 1983, the Federal Bar in July 1983, and the Supreme Court in May 1992.

Judge Adams began her legal career in 1982 and, in 1984, became only the second Black female State's attorney in Prince George's County, after being hired by the State's attorney at the time, Arthur M. "Bud" Marshall. She was appointed by then-Governor William Donald Schaefer to the District Court of Maryland in Prince George's County in June 1993. She served with distinction in that capacity for 3 years before she was elevated to the Circuit Court for Prince George's County by Governor Schaefer's successor, Parris Glendening, in 1996. On September 4, 2010, following the Retirement of Judge William D. Missouri, then-Maryland Court of Appeals Chief Judge Robert M. Bell appointed her as administrative judge of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County and the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

Judge Adams led the court through floods and fire that damaged court facilities and the COVID-19 pandemic. She persevered. While she served as chief and administrative judge, Judge Adams articulated a vision statement to exemplify the court's goals when providing judicial services: "The Circuit Court Welcomes All—A Forum for Justice." This statement has served as the foundation for every initiative, program, and goal at the court. Judge Adams expanded the Problem-Solving Courts to provide greater assistance to youth and adults facing a myriad of challenges. She established the Veterans, Re-Entry, Truancy Reduction, Juvenile Diversion, and Back on Track Courts to help people who have served in the military, people who struggle with substance issues, students with truancy problems, and the formerly incarcerated succeed in life. Through counseling, rehabilitation services, and intense monitoring, these programs are changing lives for the better every day. Judge Adams also focused on providing resources and assistance to survivors of elder abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence, and sex trafficking with the creation of the Prince George's County Family Justice Center—PGCFJC—an initiative of the circuit court. With more than 21 on-site partners, the PGCFJC provides a full array of co-located services through a coordinated, collaborative, and hope-centered advocacy model. Local government and private community-based organizations work together and efficiently meet survivors' needs.

As the COVID-19 pandemic rampaged for nearly 3 years, Judge Adams enhanced the court's technological advancements and accessibility to the public, holding hearings and trials virtually, and providing litigants Zoom links via a website that provided all the information they needed to attend judicial proceedings. She maintained health and safety protocols in the courthouse to keep everyone safe. She also focused on security and led the way for the design and construction of a security checkpoint near the courthouse. Delivery vehicles now must go through a checkpoint where the Prince George's County Sheriff's Office K-9 Team looks for any hazardous or explosive materials inside them. Another security measure that Judge Adams established was a security command center complete with IT workers who monitor hundreds of security cameras throughout the courthouse complex. Designated officials at the center can monitor the courthouse complex 24/7. This state-of-the-art center was one of Judge Adams' primary security-related goals.

Once the pandemic restrictions were lifted, Judge Adams implemented a new case management system called Maryland Electronic Courts, MDEC. Her goal was to transition court operations to an electronic system that is nearly paperless. With MDEC, attorneys are required to utilize electronic filing when representing clients in civil and criminal cases. Electronic filing is optional for litigants representing themselves. Employees also can access files virtually via the online system instead of having to hunt down paper files. Judge Adams modernized the court to make it a dignified space to resolve disputes and collaborated with many justice partners throughout the county to provide enhanced judicial services. A fearless and bold leader, Judge Adams' tenure and leadership will continue to impact Prince George's County and the legal system for years to come.

Judge Adams cochairs the Law Links Committee of the Prince George's County Bar Association and has done so since 1993. Law Links is a paid summer internship program with local law firms and legal departments in the county that is committed to broadening the aspirations and possibilities of young people. It combines work experience with a law and leadership institute. All participants in the program are Prince George's County high school students.

Throughout Judge Adams' exemplary career, she has received many awards and honors. Most recently, the J. Franklyn Bourne Bar Association presented Judge Adams with the Wayne K. Curry Spirit of Excellence Award for her trailblazing leadership. In May 2022, she was awarded the 2022 Gladys Noon Spellman Public Service Award at the 37th Annual Prince George's County Women's History Month Celebration. Last April, the Prince

George's County Commission for Women presented Judge Adams with the 2022 Trailblazing Woman Award for her extraordinary legal career and achievements.

Judge Adams is not the only public servant in her family. She is married to Timothy "Tim" J. Adams, the first Black mayor of Bowie in the 138-year history of the city. I thank both of them for their public service and wish Judge Adams a happy, well-earned retirement.●

TRIBUTE TO TRINA JO BRADLEY

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing Trina Jo Bradley of Pondera County for her lifelong commitment to preserving and promoting Montana agriculture and her tireless advocacy for common sense grizzly bear management.

Trina Jo grew up on a ranch on the East Front of Montana's Rocky Mountains, where she received a unique, hands-on introduction to the rich fulfillment that can be earned through a life in ag. She went on to earn an associate of science degree in agri-business, was then married to her husband Peter, and finally returned to the land she's always known to raise their daughter Kadence, on the edge of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. The Bradley family run Angus cattle and Quarter Horses amongst some of the most beautiful foothills featured throughout the Treasure State.

In addition to her tireless work on the ranch, Trina Jo maintains an esteemed record of service to Montana's agricultural community through various leadership roles in organizations such as the Marias River Livestock Association, Montana Cattlewomen, North Country Cattlewomen, and the Rocky Mountain Front Ranchlands Group. In 2019, Trina Jo was appointed to the State of Montana's Grizzly Bear Advisory Council to apply her firsthand accounts with these apex predators in pursuit of sensible grizzly bear conservation practices.

Much of Trina Jo's time is spent educating people on the dynamics of working and living with a grizzly bear on personal property, including the threat this species inflicts upon livestock and how families can best protect children. She has been an outspoken advocate for grizzly bear management to be returned to the State of Montana, with hopes that the species will finally be delisted in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem—NCDE—in northwest Montana.

It is my distinct honor to recognize Trina Jo Bradley for her commitment to preserving our Montana way of life through her extensive work in the agricultural sector and her leadership in the ongoing discussion surrounding grizzly bear management. Keep up the great work, Trina Jo. You make Montana proud.●

RECOGNIZING PRIMROSE RESTAURANT

● Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Iowa small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize the Primrose Restaurant of Corning, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week for the week of April 3, 2023.

As a proud Iowan, I believe that we are home to one of the best and most innovative culinary scenes in the world. A small business that truly exemplifies this is Primrose in Adams County. Located in the charming Great American Main Street district of Corning, IA, Primrose serves the nearly 1,500-person town and the surrounding area by providing quality food and excellent service to the region. Husband and wife duo, Joel Mahr and Jill Fulton, started Primrose in 2018 with the vision of offering world-class dining, with quality, farm-to-table ingredients, to the hard-working folks of southwest Iowa. Joel, who is an Omaha, NE, native, brought 18-years' worth of cooking experience as a chef, including 7 years as head chef, in his hometown. While in Omaha, Chef Mahr received the "Cooking Light" Neighborhood Chef Award in 2013 for his work in their restaurant scene. While Chef Mahr heads the kitchen, his wife handles the front of the restaurant and is the resident mixologist. The couple chose Corning as the home base for their restaurant due to her family connections in the area. Jill's family owns Fulton Family Farms, which is the supplier of fresh produce to Primrose. Fulton Family Farms is only a 20-minute drive from the restaurant and provides them with some of the best produce on the planet. Primrose also works with the Iowa Beef Council to ensure that they have the highest quality cuts of meat for their restaurant.

A unique aspect about the restaurant's menu is that it rotates on a weekly basis, offering a variety of cocktails, wine, and beer that pair well with their gourmet dishes. They operate an active Facebook account that contains pictures of their mouthwatering dishes and updates folks looking for a bite to eat on their ever-changing menu. Primrose also offers in-store pickup services for a fine-dining experience at home, in addition to their indoor and outdoor seating.

Since their 2018 opening, Primrose has accumulated quite the array of awards and magazine features. They are the winner of the Adams County Chamber of Commerce Business of the Year for 2018 and the Entrepreneur of the Year award in 2020. Due to the vast popularity of Primrose, it has become a hotspot for travelers throughout the region, and the publication Midwest Living included it on their list of "9 Restaurants Worth the Drive" due to their sustained success in Adams County. Their contributions to the Iowa

dining scene and their revitalization of the rustic storefront they occupy have been recognized at the State level as well, with the Iowa Economic Authority awarding the restaurant as the 2019 "Superior Interior Rehabilitation" winners as part of their "Main Street Iowa Awards." In addition to major publications, various food and dining blogs list Primrose as a "must-see" restaurant due to their commitment to their ever-changing menu and farm-to-table experience.

One of the many beautiful things about Iowa is our commitment to helping each other when times get tough. In 2020, when the world was shut down due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Primrose went above and beyond by providing their quality meals to local students who could no longer rely on school to provide their lunches.

Owning a small business truly is the American dream, and the great State of Iowa is fortunate to have Primrose Restaurant call the Hawkeye State home. By taking the time to provide locally sourced ingredients, amazing service, and world-class dining in a small town, Primrose is a prime example of what makes small businesses great. I want to congratulate the entire team at Primrose Restaurant for their continued commitment to culinary excellence in their work. I look forward to seeing their continued growth and success in Iowa.●

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SACRAMENTO REGIONAL TRANSIT

● Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the Sacramento Regional Transit District on 50 years of service, helping Californians commute to work, visit loved ones, and explore the beautiful county of Sacramento.

Since first providing service in 1973, Sacramento Regional Transit, or SacRT, has grown to include over 97 electric light rail vehicles and over 230 buses, traversing 440 square miles to include the cities of Sacramento, Elk Grove, Folsom, Citrus Heights, and Rancho Cordova.

Throughout that time, SacRT has been committed to finding new ways to serve Californians, by spearheading an on-demand microtransit service accessible via mobile app, and by converting 10 buses into WiFi hotspots during the height of the pandemic when internet access was a necessity for school, work, and public health.

By providing free fares for K-12 students, SacRT has helped countless students pursue their education without having to worry about affording a ride to school. During a time of unprecedented weather events in California, SacRT also partnered with the city of Sacramento to provide free bus rides to warming centers for individuals experiencing homelessness.

SacRT has fought to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gases. Their leadership in renewable energy, accessibility, and service have been rightly

recognized by both State and Federal agencies.

In the capital of the fourth largest economy in the world, SacRT is an integral part of the community, constantly finding ways to better serve the people of Sacramento who rely on it for affordable transit. After 50 years of service, Californians know SacRT can get you "where you want to go, when you want to go." And we are excited to see where the next 50 years will take us.●

REMEMBERING RABBI MENACHEM M. SCHNEERSON

● Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, on April 2, we recognize the life and leadership of Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson, a global spiritual leader known universally as the Rebbe and head of the Chabad-Lubavitch movement.

The Rebbe was born in 1902 and lived through the darkest periods of history, the evils of Russian communism and the horrors of Nazi Germany. In 1941, the Rebbe and his wife Rebbetzin Chaya Mushka arrived safely on the shores of the United States. He volunteered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard using his engineering skills to assist our Nation during World War II and worked tirelessly to rebuild and guide after the Holocaust.

During those difficult years, the Rebbe established a program that arranged for rabbinical students to travel across the country to visit Jewish farmers, U.S. servicemembers, and others isolated from their families or communities. This included locations such as the 335th Army Air Force Base Unit in Sioux Falls, Ellsworth Air Force Base, and communities across South Dakota. This program still exists today, and these rabbinical students sent by the Rebbe are often the only connection many local Jews have with their faith.

Under the Rebbe's leadership, the Chabad-Lubavitch movement has become the world's largest Jewish educational organization with more than 3,500 permanent centers in all 50 States, including in my home State of South Dakota, and in 109 countries around the world. It is thanks to the Rebbe's vision that our State has its first rabbi in almost 40 years with the establishment of the Chabad Jewish Center of South Dakota.

The Rebbe extolled America's unique role as a superpower and had meaningful relationships with several of our Nation's leaders who saw him as the moral guide of so many. For the Rebbe, America was a beacon of light of historic proportions to be utilized in influencing the moral betterment of all humanity. He urged us all to become ambassadors for goodness and kindness and explained that education must not be limited to the tools needed for making a good living, but rather focus on the ethics, morals, and values that have always been the basis of any decent society.

For more than four decades, every U.S. President has declared the annual observance of Education and Sharing Day in honor of the anniversary of the Rebbe's birth, in recognition of his contributions to the betterment of education for all people. In 1995, he was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for his contributions toward education, morality, and acts of charity.

Education and Sharing Day represents an excellent opportunity for us to reflect on the Rebbe's vision and leadership and to embrace his teachings that starting with moral education, we each do our part to increase in goodness and kindness.●

RECOGNIZING FLORIDA BLUE KEY

● Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, today I recognize Florida Blue Key and the celebration of their centennial anniversary. One hundred years ago in 1923, Florida Blue Key was founded at the University of Florida to foster leadership and service. Since that time, Florida Blue Key members have served their State and our country at every level of government, including here in the U.S. Senate. I had the honor of being inducted into Florida Blue Key in 2014 and was preceded in this body by fellow Members, including Lawton Chiles, Bob Graham, Connie Mack, Bill Nelson, MARCO RUBIO, and George Smathers. Today, Florida Blue Key serves as the oldest leadership honorary in the Sunshine State and continues to graduate its membership into law, medicine, business, and government. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Florida Blue Key and wish them continued success in the years to come.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and two withdrawals which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

At 1:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled joint resolutions:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint Resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020.

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'".

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-900. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Economic Report of the President together with the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisors; to the Joint Economic Committee.

EC-901. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "User Fees for Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Services" (Docket No. APHIS-2013-0021) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 29, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-902. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Azoxytobin; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 10603-01-OCSP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 28, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-903. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Mandestobin; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 10739-01-OCSP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 20, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-904. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Diglycerol in Pesticide Formulations; Tolerance Exemption" (FRL No. 10688-01-OCSP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 20, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. COTTON, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 1068. A bill to ensure that State and local law enforcement officers are permitted to cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present

in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 1069. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to prohibit the manufacture, processing, use, and distribution in commerce of commercial asbestos and mixtures and articles containing commercial asbestos, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1070. A bill to address the needs of individuals with disabilities within the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. CASIDY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 1071. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide students with disabilities and their families with access to critical information needed to select the right college and succeed once enrolled; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1072. A bill to create a Council on Emergency Response Protocols to ensure the establishment of accessible, developmentally appropriate, culturally aware, and trauma-informed emergency response protocols in public schools, early child care and education settings, and institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. VANCE):

S. 1073. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to prevent conflicts of interest and promote competition in the sale and purchase of digital advertising; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 1074. A bill to require a strategy for countering the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. KING:

S. 1075. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, to establish a grant program to be known as the Mental Health Licensure Portability Program to award grants to eligible entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 1076. A bill to amend section 13 of the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for equitable relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. THUNE):

S. 1077. A bill to establish a home-based telemental health care demonstration program for purposes of increasing mental health and substance use services in rural medically underserved populations and for individuals in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1078. A bill to require reforms to programs of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1079. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to provide additional assistance to rural water, wastewater, and waste disposal systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1080. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require electronic communication service providers and remote computing services to report to the Attorney General certain controlled substances violations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 1081. A bill to keep schools physically secure using unobligated Federal funds available to the Secretary of Education to respond to the coronavirus; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. BARASSO):

S. 1082. A bill to provide for safe schools and safe communities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 1083. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to strengthen school security; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1084. A bill to eliminate racial, religious, and other discriminatory profiling by law enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1085. A bill to provide authorization for nonpecuniary damages in an action resulting from a cruise ship voyage occurring on the high seas; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1086. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of a disability; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 1087. A bill to require certain nonprofit and not-for-profit social welfare organizations to submit disclosure reports on foreign funding to the Attorney General, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1088. A bill to authorize the relinquishment and in lieu selection of land and minerals in the State of North Dakota, to restore land and minerals to Indian Tribes within the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LANKFORD, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 1089. A bill to maintain the Natural Coal Council in the Department of Energy to provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Energy on matters relating to coal and the coal industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 1090. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. REED, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1091. A bill to provide for automatic renewal protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1092. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make college affordable and accessible by expanding access to dual or concurrent enrollment programs and early college high school programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1093. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to establish an air tour management plan for certain areas of Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1094. A bill to provide a temporary safe harbor for publishers of online content to collectively negotiate with dominant online platforms regarding the terms on which content may be distributed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 1095. A bill to authorize members of reserve components of the Armed Forces to take parental leave for the adoption or placement for long-term foster care of a child; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 1096. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to require the employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs to receive training developed by the Inspector General of the Department on reporting wrongdoing to, responding to requests from, and cooperating with the Office of Inspector General of the Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1097. A bill to establish the Cesar E. Chavez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park in the States of California and Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. WARREN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr.

KAINE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KELLY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. REED, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 1098. A bill to prohibit the application of certain restrictive eligibility requirements to foreign nongovernmental organizations with respect to the provision of assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 1099. A bill to support research, development, and other activities to develop innovative vehicle technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 1100. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the inclusion of certain emblems on headstones and markers furnished for veterans by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 1101. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to remove the restriction on the use of Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery funds, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to codify the Trump administration rule on reporting requirements of exempt organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 1102. A bill to protect the dignity of fetal remains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1103. A bill to provide for parental notification and intervention in the case of an unemancipated minor seeking an abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 1104. A bill to ensure that an employment relationship is not established between a franchisor and a franchisee if the franchisor engages in certain activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 1105. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to codify the Trump administration rule on reporting requirements of exempt organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 1106. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to provide taxpayers with information regarding the Federal budget; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 1107. A bill to establish a grant program to improve school security, including by training and hiring veterans and former law enforcement officers as school safety officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1108. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. VANCE (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1109. A bill to declare English as the official language of the United States, to establish a uniform English language rule for naturalization, and to avoid misconstructions of the English language texts of the laws of the United States, pursuant to Congress' powers to provide for the general welfare of the United States and to establish a uniform rule of naturalization under article I, section 8, of the Constitution; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WICKER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MORAN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 1110. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to rebase the calculation of payments for sole community hospitals and Medicare-dependent hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KELLY, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 1111. A bill to enhance United States civil nuclear leadership, support the licensing of advanced nuclear technologies, strengthen the domestic nuclear energy fuel cycle and supply chain, and improve the regulation of nuclear energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 1112. A bill to amend the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to clarify whistleblower rights and protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1113. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish direct care registered nurse-to-patient staffing ratio requirements in hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1114. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the 180-day exclusivity period; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1115. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to revise the Standard Occupational Classification System to accurately count the number of emergency medical services practitioners in the United States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 1116. A bill to prohibit firearms dealers from selling a firearm prior to the completion of a background check; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. RISC, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 1117. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently allow a tax deduction at the time an investment in qualified property is made; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 1118. A bill to establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. STABENOW, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 1119. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum age for children eligible for medical care under the CHAMPVA program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1120. A bill to improve the actions available to eligible product developers in the event of delays in receiving covered product for purposes of generic drug or biosimilar biological product development; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1121. A bill to establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 1122. A bill to improve the program to provide for priority review of human drug applications to encourage treatment for agents that present national security threats; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH:

S. 1123. A bill to ensure computer programming, coding, and artificial intelligence capabilities in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1124. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to provide for whistleblower incentives and protection; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1125. A bill to authorize an electronic health record modernization program of the Department of Veterans Affairs and increase oversight and accountability of the program to better serve veterans, medical professionals of the Department, and taxpayers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 1126. A bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to expand the activities authorized under adult protective services demonstration grants; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1127. A bill to amend the CALM Act to include video streaming services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1128. A bill to establish special rules relating to information provided with respect to drug applications concerning method of use patents; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 1129. A bill to revoke the visas of, and impose visa restrictions on, certain individuals located in the United States and abroad who are associated with regimes in Venezuela, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Bolivia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1130. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for hospital and insurer price transparency; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 1131. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act and title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to establish requirements with respect to prescription drug benefits; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 1132. A bill to allow sponsors of certain new drug applications to rely upon investigations conducted in certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 1133. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to clarify rules relating to drug discounts for covered entities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, and Ms. ERNST):

S. 1134. A bill to strengthen the authority of the Food and Drug Administration with respect to foreign drug facility inspections; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 1135. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mrs. BRITT):

S. 1136. A bill to direct the President to take such actions as may be necessary to

prohibit the purchase of public or private real estate located in the United States by citizens and entities of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 1137. A bill to establish the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1138. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to require a reduction of financed emissions to protect financial stability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1139. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to apply prescription drug inflation rebates to drugs furnished in the commercial market and to change the base year for rebate calculations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MARSHALL, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1140. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the designation of general surgery shortage areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1141. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 1142. A bill to prohibit the Small Business Administration from suspending collections on Paycheck Protection Program loans and economic injury disaster loans related to COVID-19; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 1143. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a grant program to increase cooperation on post-traumatic stress disorder research between the United States and Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. COONS, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1144. A bill to establish a grant program to provide assistance to local law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1145. A bill to establish a competitive grant program to support the conservation and recovery of native plant and animal species in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 1146. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to require the

Secretary of Health and Human Services to identify obstacles to identifying and responding to reports of children missing from foster care and other vulnerable foster youth, to provide technical assistance relating to the removal of such obstacles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 1147. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to provide for grants in support of training and education to teachers and other school employees, students, and the community about how to prevent, recognize, respond to, and report child sexual abuse among primary and secondary school students; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1148. A bill to establish rights for people being considered for and in protective arrangements, including guardianships and conservatorships, or other arrangements, to provide decision supports; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1149. A bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to make supplemental funds available for management of fish and wildlife species of greatest conservation need as determined by State fish and wildlife agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1150. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support and stabilize the existing nursing workforce, establish programs to increase the number of nurses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 1151. A bill to terminate authorizations for the use of military force and declarations of war no later than 10 years after the enactment of such authorizations or declarations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KING, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 1152. A bill to focus limited Federal resources on the most serious offenders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1153. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the National Manufacturing Advisory Council within the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MORAN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1154. A bill to establish the Women in Aviation Advisory Committee; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1155. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide greater accountability to the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. MULLIN):

S. 1156. A bill to establish an Office of Native American Affairs within the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

ness Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself, Mr. RISCH, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1157. A bill to establish a MicroCap small business investment company designation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 1158. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve access to health care through expanded health savings accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1159. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to modify the requirements associated with small business loan data collection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. VANCE):

S. 1160. A bill to provide greater transparency with respect to the financial regulatory agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 1161. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to reauthorize the voluntary public access and habitat incentive program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 1162. A bill to ensure that broadband maps are accurate before funds are allocated under the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program based on those maps; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 1163. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a grant program to increase racial and gender minority access and representation in the aviation workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 1164. A bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, to enter into contracts, grants, and agreements to carry out certain ecosystem restoration activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CRUZ, and Ms. ERNST):

S.J. Res. 23. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Marine Fisheries Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BUDD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S.J. Res. 24. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Northern Long-Eared Bat"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COONS, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 139. A resolution recognizing the critical role that PEPFAR has played in the global fight against HIV/AIDS; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. Res. 140. A resolution commemorating 200 years of official relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 141. A resolution supporting ASEAN Centrality in the Indo-Pacific Region; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. Res. 142. A resolution expressing concern about environmental crimes and attacks on the human rights of environmental and land defenders in Latin America and the Caribbean; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. Res. 143. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of April 3 through April 7, 2023, as National Assistant Principals Week; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 144. A resolution recognizing that it is the duty of the Federal Government to develop and implement a Transgender Bill of Rights to protect and codify the rights of transgender and nonbinary people under the law and ensure their access to medical care, shelter, safety, and economic safety; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. RISCH):

S. Res. 145. A resolution calling for the immediate release of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza, who was unjustly detained on April 11, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 146. A resolution honoring the memory of Jeremia "Jeri" Bustamante on the fifth anniversary of her passing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. Res. 147. A resolution designating April 2023 as “Preserving and Protecting Local News Month” and recognizing the importance and significance of local news; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THUNE (for Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TESTER, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. HIRONO)):

S. Res. 148. A resolution recognizing the heritage, culture, and contributions of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women in the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. Res. 149. A resolution designating the first week of April 2023 as “National Asbestos Awareness Week”; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. Res. 150. A resolution honoring the memories of the victims of the senseless attack at the Covenant School on March 27, 2023; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. Res. 151. A resolution recognizing March 31, 2023, as “Cesar Chavez Day” in honor of the accomplishments and legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. Res. 152. A resolution designating April 2023 as “National Native Plant Month”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. Res. 153. A resolution recognizing the roles and the contributions of care workers in the United States and expressing support for the designation of April 2023 as “Care Worker Recognition Month”; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 154. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of International Transgender Day of Visibility; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 155. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should negotiate strong, inclusive, and forward-looking rules on digital trade and the digital economy with like-minded countries as part of its broader trade and economic strategy in order to ensure that the United States values of democracy, rule of law, freedom of speech, human and worker rights, privacy, and a free and open internet are at the very core of digital governance; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Res. 156. A resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to release United States citizen Paul Whelan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. Res. 157. A resolution commemorating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Good Friday Agreement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 127

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 127, a bill to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 141

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home and community based services for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 174

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 174, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to improve the conservation reserve program, and for other purposes.

S. 215

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 215, a bill to establish a National Council on African American History and Culture within the National Endowment for the Humanities, and for other purposes.

S. 453

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 453, a bill to prohibit the implementation of new requirements to report bank account deposits and withdrawals.

S. 497

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Wash-

ington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 497, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to exclude a basic allowance for housing from income for purposes of eligibility for the supplemental nutrition assistance program.

S. 547

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 547, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 576

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 576, a bill to enhance safety requirements for trains transporting hazardous materials, and for other purposes.

S. 626

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 626, a bill to recommend that the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation test the effect of a dementia care management model, and for other purposes.

S. 691

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 691, a bill to deter foreign financial institutions from providing banking services for the benefit of foreign terrorist organizations and from facilitating or promoting payments for acts of terrorism.

S. 778

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 778, a bill to require the disclosure of information relating to the cost of programs, projects, or activities carried out using Federal funds.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 789, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the United States Foreign Service and its contribution to United States diplomacy.

S. 804

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 804, a bill to provide for security in the Black Sea region, and for other purposes.

S. 838

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 838, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to mental health services under the Medicare program.

S. 866

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 866, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance tax benefits for research activities.

S. 932

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 932, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the halt in pension payments for Members of Congress sentenced for certain offenses, and for other purposes.

S. 973

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 973, a bill to prohibit Federal contractors from imposing racial hiring quotas, benchmarks, or goals.

S. 1031

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1031, a bill to ensure affordable abortion coverage and care for every person, and for other purposes.

S. 1042

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1042, a bill to require the Director of the Office of Entrepreneurship Education of the Small Business Administration to establish and maintain a website regarding small business permitting and licensing requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 1046

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1046, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to apportionments for small airports under the Airport Improvement Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1064

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1064, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national project to prevent and cure Parkinson's, to be known as the National Parkinson's Project, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 22

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 22, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5,

United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Waivers and Modifications of Federal Student Loans".

S. RES. 72

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 72, a resolution recognizing Russian actions in Ukraine as a genocide.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1097. A bill to establish the Cesar E. Chavez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park in the States of California and Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to reintroduce the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park Act.

This Friday, March 31, we celebrate César Chávez Day to honor and celebrate the life and legacy of the civil rights and labor leader whose impact reverberated throughout California and across the world. For César Chávez, it did not matter where you came from or what your job was, he believed in your fundamental right to dignity and respect.

Ahead of César Chávez Day, I introduce this legislation, which would establish the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park in California and Arizona to preserve the nationally significant sites associated with César Chávez and the farmworker movement.

In 2008, with strong bipartisan support, Congress enacted legislation directing the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study of sites that are significant to the life of César Chávez and the farm labor movement in the Western United States. The National Park Service evaluated over 100 sites and found that five sites were "nationally significant." Importantly, the Park Service wrote that these nationally significant sites depict a distinct and important aspect of American history associated with civil rights and labor movements that are not adequately represented or protected elsewhere. While the Park Service provided five management alternatives to protect these special places, they ultimately recommended that Congress establish a national historic park that would include several nationally significant sites.

In 2012, President Obama established the César E. Chávez National Monument. The property is in Keene, CA, and is known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz. In his Presidential Proclamation, President Obama said: "This site marks the extraordinary achievements and contributions to the history of the United States made by César Chávez and the farm worker movement

that he led with great vision and fortitude. La Paz reflects his conviction that ordinary people can do extraordinary things."

While this was a critical step forward, the National Monument leaves out many nationally significant sites and leaves many important stories untold. The creation of a national historical park, as originally recommended by the Park Service, would allow the National Park Service to tell the full story of César Chávez and the farm labor movement for the benefit of all Americans.

In addition to the inclusion of the existing César E. Chávez National Monument, which includes La Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz, in Keene, CA, the National Park Service would be able to add additional sites to the park upon written agreement from site owners. These sites include the Forty Acres in Delano, CA, the Santa Rita Center in Phoenix, AZ; and McDonnell Hall, in San Jose, CA. These sites contain nationally significant resources associated with César Chávez and the farmworker movement and would be preserved and protected as part of the National Park System.

This legislation would also require the National Park Service to complete a national historic trail study to determine the feasibility of creating the Farmworker Peregrinación National Historic Trail. This trail would commemorate the 1966 Delano to Sacramento March, a major milestone event in the farm labor movement. According to the Special Resource Study, "More than one hundred men and women set out from Delano on March 17, 1966, and thousands of farm workers and their families joined in for short stretches along the way. By the time the marchers entered Sacramento on Easter Sunday, April 10, 1966, the farm worker movement had secured a contract and attracted new waves of support from across the country."

We must honor and celebrate the life and legacy of César Chávez, the inspirational civil rights advocate and leader of the farm labor movement whose impact reverberated in California and across the world. His list of accomplishments is long, from creating the Nation's first permanent agricultural labor union to helping secure passage of the first American law that recognized farmworkers' rights to organize.

While widely respected as the most important Latino leader in the United States in the 20th century, César Chávez was not just a leader for the Latino community. Following the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., César Chávez led a nonviolent movement of protests and boycotts to secure a union, better pay, and better working conditions for farmworkers of all ethnicities. He also played a leading role in the broader labor movement, the Chicano movement, and the environmental movement.

But this park will not just focus on Chávez's legacy; it will also preserve

the thousands of stories of people who played a role in the broader farm labor movement. According to the special resource study, "During the 1960s, the farm labor movement attracted support from a wide array of individuals, including members of other unions, religious leaders, civil rights activists, high school students and college students (including young Chicanos and Filipinos), environmentalists, and justice-minded consumers across the country and abroad."

As the son of immigrants from Mexico and the first Latino to represent California in the U.S. Senate, I believe the movement César Chávez created is just as important today as it ever has been. The National Park System—which preserves our natural, historical, and cultural heritage while offering vital spaces for teaching, learning, and outdoor recreation—must paint the full mosaic of America. Through the sites preserved by this bill, we can ensure that the National Park System preserves the diverse history of our Nation that is too often overlooked. As a farmworker himself, César Chávez maintained a strong connection to the natural environment. This bill uplifts his story and those of others whose contributions helped build the farmworker and civil rights movements that are pillars of American history.

I thank the bill's cosponsors in the Senate and House of Representatives, and I especially want to thank Congressman RUIZ for spearheading this effort with me to ensure that our national monuments and historical parks better reflect the diversity of America's heritage.

Today and every day, let's recommit to the work César Chávez began. As he would say: *La Lucha Sigue*. We must not waver as we keep up the fight for justice and equality for all.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact the César E. Chávez National Historical Park Act as quickly as possible.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1108. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1108

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Death Tax Repeal Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF ESTATE AND GENERATION-SKIPPING TRANSFER TAXES.

(a) ESTATE TAX REPEAL.—Subchapter C of chapter 11 of subtitle B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 2210. TERMINATION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this chapter shall not apply to the estates of decedents dying on or after the date of the enactment of the Death Tax Repeal Act of 2023.

"(b) CERTAIN DISTRIBUTIONS FROM QUALIFIED DOMESTIC TRUSTS.—In applying section 2056A with respect to the surviving spouse of a decedent dying before the date of the enactment of the Death Tax Repeal Act of 2023—

"(1) section 2056A(b)(1)(A) shall not apply to distributions made after the 10-year period beginning on such date, and

"(2) section 2056A(b)(1)(B) shall not apply on or after such date."

(b) GENERATION-SKIPPING TRANSFER TAX REPEAL.—Subchapter G of chapter 13 of subtitle B of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 2664. TERMINATION.

"This chapter shall not apply to generation-skipping transfers on or after the date of the enactment of the Death Tax Repeal Act of 2023."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections for subchapter C of chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"Sec. 2210. Termination."

(2) The table of sections for subchapter G of chapter 13 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"Sec. 2664. Termination."

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to the estates of decedents dying, and generation-skipping transfers, after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. MODIFICATIONS OF GIFT TAX.

(a) COMPUTATION OF GIFT TAX.—Subsection (a) of section 2502 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) COMPUTATION OF TAX.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The tax imposed by section 2501 for each calendar year shall be an amount equal to the excess of—

"(A) a tentative tax, computed under paragraph (2), on the aggregate sum of the taxable gifts for such calendar year and for each of the preceding calendar periods, over

"(B) a tentative tax, computed under paragraph (2), on the aggregate sum of the taxable gifts for each of the preceding calendar periods.

"(2) RATE SCHEDULE.—

"If the amount with respect to which the tentative tax to be computed is:	The tentative tax is:
Not over \$10,000	18% of such amount.
Over \$10,000 but not over \$20,000.	\$1,800, plus 20% of the excess over \$10,000.
Over \$20,000 but not over \$40,000.	\$3,800, plus 22% of the excess over \$20,000.

Over \$40,000 but not over \$60,000.	\$8,200, plus 24% of the excess over \$40,000.
Over \$60,000 but not over \$80,000.	\$13,000, plus 26% of the excess over \$60,000.
Over \$80,000 but not over \$100,000.	\$18,200, plus 28% of the excess over \$80,000.
Over \$100,000 but not over \$150,000.	\$23,800, plus 30% of the excess over \$100,000.
Over \$150,000 but not over \$250,000.	\$38,800, plus 32% of the excess over \$150,000.
Over \$250,000 but not over \$500,000.	\$70,800, plus 34% of the excess over \$250,000.
Over \$500,000	\$155,800, plus 35% of the excess over \$500,000."

(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSFERS IN TRUST.—Section 2511 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSFERS IN TRUST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section and except as provided in regulations, a transfer in trust shall be treated as a taxable gift under section 2503, unless the trust is treated as wholly owned by the donor or the donor's spouse under subpart E of part I of subchapter J of chapter 1."

(c) LIFETIME GIFT EXEMPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 2505(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

"(1) the amount of the tentative tax which would be determined under the rate schedule set forth in section 2502(a)(2) if the amount with respect to which such tentative tax is to be computed were \$10,000,000, reduced by".

(2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Section 2505 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any calendar year after 2011, the dollar amount in subsection (a)(1) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

"(A) such dollar amount, multiplied by

"(B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for such calendar year by substituting 'calendar year 2010' for 'calendar year 2016' in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

"(2) ROUNDING.—If any amount as adjusted under paragraph (1) is not a multiple of \$10,000, such amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$10,000."

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2505(a) of such Code is amended by striking the last sentence.

(2) The heading for section 2505 of such Code is amended by striking "UNIFIED".

(3) The item in the table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 12 of such Code relating to section 2505 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2505. Credit against gift tax."

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to gifts made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) TRANSITION RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of applying sections 1015(d), 2502, and 2505 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the calendar year in which this Act is enacted shall be treated as 2 separate calendar years one of which ends on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act and the other of which begins on such date of enactment.

(2) APPLICATION OF SECTION 2504(b).—For purposes of applying section 2504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the calendar year in which this Act is enacted shall be treated as one preceding calendar period.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 1151. A bill to terminate authorizations for the use of military force and declarations of war no later than 10

years after the enactment of such authorizations or declarations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1151

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Accountability for Endless Wars Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. TERMINATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

(a) FUTURE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND DECLARATIONS OF WAR.—Any authorization for the use of military force or declaration of war enacted into law after the date of the enactment of this Act shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of such authorization or declaration.

(b) EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND DECLARATIONS OF WAR.—Any authorization for the use of military force or declaration of war enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act shall terminate on the date that is 6 months after the date of such enactment.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KING, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 1152. A bill to focus limited Federal resources on the most serious offenders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1152

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Smarter Sentencing Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. SENTENCING MODIFICATIONS FOR CERTAIN DRUG OFFENSES.

(a) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—The Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102 (21 U.S.C. 802)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (58) as paragraph (59);

(B) by redesignating the second paragraph (57) (relating to “serious drug felony”) as paragraph (58); and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(60) The term ‘courier’ means a defendant whose role in the offense was limited to transporting or storing drugs or money.”; and

(2) in section 401(b)(1) (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1))—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the flush text following clause (viii)—

(i) by striking “10 years or more” and inserting “5 years or more”; and

(ii) by striking “15 years” and inserting “10 years”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), in the flush text following clause (viii)—

(i) by striking “5 years” and inserting “2 years”; and

(ii) by striking “not be less than 10 years” and inserting “not be less than 5 years”.

(b) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT.—Section 1010(b) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the flush text following subparagraph (H)—

(A) by inserting “, other than a person who is a courier,” after “such violation”;

(B) by striking “person commits” and inserting “person, other than a courier, commits”; and

(C) by inserting “If a person who is a courier commits such a violation, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 5 years and not more than life. If a person who is a courier commits such a violation after a prior conviction for a serious drug felony or serious violent felony has become final, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years and not more than life.” before “Notwithstanding section 3583”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), in the flush text following subparagraph (H)—

(A) by inserting “, other than a person who is a courier,” after “such violation”;

(B) by striking “person commits” and inserting “person, other than a courier, commits”; and

(C) by inserting “If a person who is a courier commits such a violation, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 2 years and not more than life. If a person who is a courier commits such a violation after a prior conviction for a serious drug felony or serious violent felony has become final, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 5 years and not more than life.” before “Notwithstanding section 3583”.

(c) APPLICABILITY TO PENDING AND PAST CASES.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “covered offense” means a violation of a Federal criminal statute, the statutory penalties for which were modified by this section.

(2) PENDING CASES.—This section, and the amendments made by this section, shall apply to any sentence imposed after the date of enactment of this Act, regardless of when the offense was committed.

(3) PAST CASES.—In the case of a defendant who, before the date of enactment of this Act, was convicted or sentenced for a covered offense, the sentencing court may, on motion of the defendant, the Bureau of Prisons, the attorney for the Government, or on its own motion, impose a reduced sentence after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a) of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 3. DIRECTIVE TO THE SENTENCING COMMISSION.

(a) DIRECTIVE TO SENTENCING COMMISSION.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend, if appropriate, its guidelines and its policy statements applicable to persons convicted of an offense under section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841) or section 1010 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960) to ensure that the guidelines and policy statements are consistent with the amendments made by section 2 of this Act.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall consider—

(1) the mandate of the United States Sentencing Commission, under section 994(g) of title 28, United States Code, to formulate the sentencing guidelines in such a way as to

“minimize the likelihood that the Federal prison population will exceed the capacity of the Federal prisons”;

(2) the findings and conclusions of the United States Sentencing Commission in its October 2011 report to Congress entitled, Mandatory Minimum Penalties in the Federal Criminal Justice System;

(3) the fiscal implications of any amendments or revisions to the sentencing guidelines or policy statements made by the United States Sentencing Commission;

(4) the relevant public safety concerns involved in the considerations before the United States Sentencing Commission;

(5) the intent of Congress that penalties for violent, repeat, and serious drug traffickers who present public safety risks remain appropriately severe; and

(6) the need to reduce and prevent racial disparities in Federal sentencing.

(c) EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.—The United States Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) promulgate the guidelines, policy statements, or amendments provided for in this Act as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with the procedure set forth in section 21(a) of the Sentencing Act of 1987 (28 U.S.C. 994 note), as though the authority under that Act had not expired; and

(2) pursuant to the emergency authority provided under paragraph (1), make such conforming amendments to the Federal sentencing guidelines as the Commission determines necessary to achieve consistency with other guideline provisions and applicable law.

SEC. 4. REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report outlining how the reduced expenditures on Federal corrections and the cost savings resulting from this Act will be used to help reduce overcrowding in the Federal Bureau of Prisons, help increase proper investment in law enforcement and crime prevention, and help reduce criminal recidivism, thereby increasing the effectiveness of Federal criminal justice spending.

SEC. 5. REPORT ON FEDERAL CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “criminal regulatory offense” means a Federal regulation that is enforceable by a criminal penalty; and

(2) the term “criminal statutory offense” means a criminal offense under a Federal statute.

(b) REPORT ON CRIMINAL STATUTORY OFFENSES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report, which shall include—

(1) a list of all criminal statutory offenses, including a list of the elements for each criminal statutory offense; and

(2) for each criminal statutory offense listed under paragraph (1)—

(A) the potential criminal penalty for the criminal statutory offense;

(B) the number of prosecutions for the criminal statutory offense brought by the Department of Justice each year for the 15-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C) the mens rea requirement for the criminal statutory offense.

(c) REPORT ON CRIMINAL REGULATORY OFFENSES.—

(1) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the head

of each Federal agency described in paragraph (2) shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report, which shall include—

(A) a list of all criminal regulatory offenses enforceable by the agency; and

(B) for each criminal regulatory offense listed under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the potential criminal penalty for a violation of the criminal regulatory offense;

(ii) the number of violations of the criminal regulatory offense referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution in each of the years during the 15-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(iii) the mens rea requirement for the criminal regulatory offense.

(2) AGENCIES DESCRIBED.—The Federal agencies described in this paragraph are the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Election Commission, the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, the Postal Regulatory Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, and the Office of Government Ethics.

(d) INDEX.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) the Attorney General shall establish a publicly accessible index of each criminal statutory offense listed in the report required under subsection (b) and make the index available and freely accessible on the website of the Department of Justice; and

(2) the head of each agency described in subsection (c)(2) shall establish a publicly accessible index of each criminal regulatory offense listed in the report required under subsection (c)(1) and make the index available and freely accessible on the website of the agency.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require or authorize appropriations.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 139—RECOGNIZING THE CRITICAL ROLE THAT PEPFAR HAS PLAYED IN THE GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COONS, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 139

Whereas the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this preamble as "PEPFAR"), launched 20 years ago by President George W. Bush and supported by every President and Congress since, has proven to be one of the most successful health programs in modern history;

Whereas private organizations, including the ONE Campaign and the Elton John AIDS Foundation, like many others, have been indispensable partners in supporting PEPFAR and advancing its causes;

Whereas PEPFAR has been a critical tool in the global fight against HIV/AIDS, providing vital resources and support to countries most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic and saving more than 25,000,000 lives;

Whereas PEPFAR has supported HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care programs in more than 50 countries and currently provides life-saving antiretroviral treatment to 20,100,000 individuals;

Whereas, since 2010, PEPFAR has achieved a 50 percent reduction in new HIV cases in young women between 15 and 24 years of age and a 65 percent reduction in new HIV cases in young men between 15 and 24 years of age;

Whereas PEPFAR has contributed to progress in reducing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, with more than 5,500,000 babies born HIV-free to mothers who have HIV and who received antiretroviral medication through PEPFAR-supported programs;

Whereas, as of September 30, 2022, 1,500,000 individuals are receiving antiretroviral pre-exposure prophylaxis (referred to in this clause as "PrEP") to prevent HIV infection, and access to PrEP programs must be expanded;

Whereas PEPFAR has supported the expansion of HIV/AIDS services for children, adolescents, and young people, including for the more than 1,500,000 children receiving HIV treatment through PEPFAR-supported programs;

Whereas PEPFAR has dramatically reduced the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS;

Whereas PEPFAR prioritizes reaching adolescent girls and young women, who are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, through the Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe program (commonly known as "DREAMS"), which has assisted more than 1,600,000 adolescent girls and young women with HIV prevention services;

Whereas PEPFAR has been a key partner in the global COVID-19 response, supporting the delivery of essential HIV/AIDS services and strengthening health systems to ensure continuity of care, including by delivering more than 60,000,000 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine in sub-Saharan Africa; and

Whereas challenges in combating HIV/AIDS, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, remain and will not be overcome without continued PEPFAR support: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the critical role that the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this resolution as "PEPFAR") has played in the global fight against HIV/AIDS;

(2) applauds the successes and accomplishments of PEPFAR to date; and

(3) urges continued funding and support for PEPFAR to help achieve the goal of ending HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.

SENATE RESOLUTION 140—COMMEMORATING 200 YEARS OF OFFICIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 140

Whereas January 2023 marked two centuries of bilateral relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile;

Whereas the United States established official relations with Chile on January 27, 1823, when the Senate confirmed the appointment of Heman Allen as the first United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Chile;

Whereas the United States legation in Santiago, Chile, was elevated to embassy status on October 1, 1914;

Whereas Chile is one of the strongest partners of the United States in Latin America, with a partnership grounded in mutual respect, shared democratic values, the defense of human rights, and the pursuit of economic prosperity and shared security interests;

Whereas the United States and Chile have historically enjoyed strong commercial and investment ties, and, on January 1, 2004, the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement entered into force and further contributed to economic growth for the people of the United States and Chile;

Whereas, in 1955, Chile was the first country in Latin America to establish a bilateral Fulbright Commission for academic exchange of knowledge and expertise;

Whereas Chile was the first South American country to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 2010;

Whereas the bilateral relationship between the United States and Chile has contributed to tourism in both countries, including through the visa waiver program under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187), of which Chile is the only Latin American participant;

Whereas the United States and Chile collaborate regularly on efforts to promote democracy, human rights, security, and development, including through the High-Level Bilateral Political Consultative Mechanism, and the U.S.-Chile Defense Consultative Committee;

Whereas Chile and the United States have a long history of strong cooperation on science and technology, including the more than \$800,000,000 in funding contributed by the National Science Foundation to the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array;

Whereas the National Science Foundation has collaborated with the Government of Chile toward the advancement of research in the Antarctic region through the United States Antarctica Program and the Chilean Antarctic Institute;

Whereas the United States and Chile have strong cooperation on the development of critical minerals and renewable energy, and Chile stands out as a global leader in renewable energy, with renewable energy accounting for approximately 59 percent of the installed electricity capacity in Chile;

Whereas the United States and Chile collaborate on environmental stewardship and conservation matters, and the Government of Chile led the establishment of the Americas for the Protection of the Ocean coalition

at the Ninth Summit of the Americas in June 2022, which has strengthened efforts to advance marine conservation in South America; and

Whereas Chileans in the United States have enriched and added to the way of life of the United States and become an integral part of the cultural history of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the official relationship between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile;

(2) recognizes the historical partnership between the United States and Chile, and reaffirms long-lasting collaboration with Chile to address mutual challenges and enhance the prosperity and security of the people of the United States and Chile;

(3) reaffirms bilateral cooperation between the United States and Chile to promote the advancement of science and technology and environmental sustainability;

(4) expresses support for the shared principles of democratic governance, human rights, and rule of law underpinning the relationship between the United States and Chile; and

(5) celebrates the contributions that Chileans and Chilean Americans have made in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 141—SUPPORTING ASEAN CENTRALITY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 141

Whereas, with more than 686,000,000 people, the ten members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) collectively boast the third largest population in the world and a gross domestic product of \$3,300,000,000,000, and serves to promote economic growth and regional stability among its members, as well as a rules-based international order;

Whereas ASEAN is situated in a critical geographic position, straddling the sea lanes between the Indian Ocean to the west and the Pacific Ocean to the east;

Whereas, at the 10th annual U.S.-ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. and the ASEAN leaders elevated United States-ASEAN relations to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership;

Whereas, under this framework, there has been an unprecedented expansion in United States-ASEAN relations, including the launch of five new high-level dialogues on health, transportation, gender equality and women's empowerment, environment and climate, and energy, as well as elevated engagement on foreign affairs, economics, and defense;

Whereas, in October 2022, the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate joined a senior officials' dialogue on the environment and climate with ASEAN, during which the two sides decided to establish a cooperation work plan and to hold a special U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Dialogue on the Environment and Climate in 2023;

Whereas President Biden has reaffirmed the strong support of the United States for ASEAN centrality and the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, building on the historic success of the first-ever U.S.-ASEAN Special Summit in Washington, D.C. in May 2022;

Whereas the United States is committed to supporting the implementation of the

ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific's Maritime Pillar, and the United States Government has announced \$60,000,000 in new regional maritime initiatives;

Whereas, in 2022, the United States provided over \$860,000,000 in assistance through the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to ASEAN partners to support the environment, access to education, strengthened health systems, security modernization efforts, rule of law, and human rights;

Whereas the Department of Agriculture and the United States International Development Finance Corporation plan to invest \$57,000,000 in new programs across Southeast Asia to promote food security and ensure access to safe water, including a new "Food for School Feeding" program;

Whereas the United States supports the ASEAN Center for Pandemic Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED), including through USAID assistance and through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

Whereas the United States International Development Finance Corporation will invest \$215,000,000 in loans to Southeast Asian financial institutions, in order to help low-income women access capital and contribute to economic growth;

Whereas the Mekong-U.S. Partnership, established in 2020 to expand upon the Lower Mekong Initiative, promotes sustainable long-term economic development throughout mainland Southeast Asia and fosters regional cooperation, integration, and capacity building;

Whereas the strength of U.S.-ASEAN relations is anchored in the friendship shared by our combined 1,000,000,000 people, and each year the United States provides more than \$70,000,000 to support educational and cultural exchanges that foster greater understanding;

Whereas more than 650 students, teachers, and scholars participate in Fulbright exchanges between the United States and ASEAN, and participants from all 10 ASEAN member states take part in the program;

Whereas 2023 marks the 10th anniversary of the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI), which offers exchanges, regional workshops, small grant funding, and other programs to develop ties between the United States and ASEAN;

Whereas, at the September 2020 ASEAN-U.S. Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the United States announced the new YSEALI Academy at Fulbright University in Vietnam to expand YSEALI's people-to-people engagement between the United States and ASEAN;

Whereas seven ASEAN member states link to 23 States and the District of Columbia through 81 sister city, nine sister state, and 20 sister county connections; and

Whereas the Peace Corps has programs in five ASEAN member states (Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam), including the inaugural program in Vietnam launched in 2022 with 10 Peace Corps Trainees to promote English language learning and literacy in Vietnam's secondary schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) promotes deepening cooperation with ASEAN member states and the ASEAN Secretariat under our Comprehensive Strategic Partnership to promote peace, security, and stability in the Indo-Pacific region;

(2) reaffirms the importance of ASEAN centrality, the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, and ASEAN-led mechanisms in the institutional architecture of the Indo-Pacific region;

(3) commemorates the 10th anniversary of YSEALI on December 3, 2023, and supports its expanding programs;

(4) commends the work and mission of the Peace Corps in the region, including the historic arrival of the first Peace Corps Volunteers to Vietnam, at the invitation of the Government of Vietnam;

(5) celebrates the 10th anniversary of our comprehensive partnership with Vietnam and supports elevating our relationship to a strategic partnership;

(6) congratulates Indonesia for its successful leadership as Chair of the G20 and United States-ASEAN country coordinator in 2022, and extends United States support and best wishes as it assumes the ASEAN Chairmanship in 2023, under the theme "ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth";

(7) applauds the steadfast U.S.-Indonesia Strategic Partnership, Indonesia's leadership on the issue of women and girls' education in Afghanistan, and Indonesia's dedication to renewable energy and a transition away from fossil fuels, as committed to in the Just Energy Transition Partnership agreement;

(8) reaffirms the importance of the Mekong-U.S. Partnership and the value of transboundary cooperation across the Mekong sub-region, and supports a whole-of-government approach in providing coordinated assistance, including programmatic support from USAID and the Department of State;

(9) encourages ASEAN, including through the ASEAN Chair and Office of the Special Envoy, to play an active role beyond the Five Point Consensus to bring about an end to all forms of violence in Burma, the release of all those arbitrarily detained, and unhindered humanitarian access throughout the country; and

(10) supports the people of Burma in their quest for democracy, sustainable peace, and genuine ethnic and religious reconciliation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 142—EXPRESSING CONCERN ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AND ATTACKS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND DEFENDERS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 142

Whereas rising instances of environmental crimes, land grabbing, unregulated and illegal natural resource destruction and extraction, and irresponsible infrastructure development threaten biodiversity and rural and Indigenous community livelihoods in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is home to 40 percent of the world's species and more than 24 percent of the Earth's forests;

Whereas harassment, threats, assaults, and killings against environmental and land defenders protesting such crimes and development have increased throughout the region since 2018;

Whereas, according to Global Witness, Latin America is the deadliest region in the world for environmental and land defenders, with nearly 75 percent of the 200 known attacks against such defenders during 2021 taking place in the region, including—

(1) in Mexico, where 54 environmental and land defenders were murdered in 2021, representing the highest number of such murders in any country that year;

(2) in Colombia, where 33 environmental and land defenders were murdered during 2021, representing the second highest number of such murders in any country that year;

(3) in Brazil, where 342 environmental and land defenders have been murdered since 2012, representing the highest number of such murders of any country since the reporting of such murders began; and

(4) in Peru, Venezuela, and Brazil, where 78 percent of the attacks against environmental and land defenders in the Amazon region occurred;

Whereas more than 25 percent of the attacks on environmental and land defenders during 2021 were reportedly linked to resource exploitation, including logging, mining, large scale agribusiness, hydroelectric dams, and other infrastructure;

Whereas, approximately 40 to 60 percent of logging activities in the Peruvian Amazon are illegal, according to INTERPOL, and approximately 95 percent of deforestation in Brazil in 2021 was irregular, according to the Brazilian Annual Land Use and Land Cover Mapping Project;

Whereas, in 2021, Indigenous peoples made up more than 40 percent of victims in fatal attacks against environmental and land defenders worldwide, despite Indigenous peoples only comprising approximately 5 percent of the world's population;

Whereas Indigenous peoples, who steward more than 80 percent of the world's biodiversity, are disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of environmental loss and more frequently targeted in attacks on environmental and land defenders;

Whereas women acting in defense of their lands and natural environments in Latin America face additional threats to their human rights, as Latin America has the highest rates of gender-based violence in the world;

Whereas many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean lack sufficient oversight capacity, transparency, and accountability for regulations of environmental permits and investigations of environmental crimes, especially in Indigenous lands, nationally protected forests, and other remote geographical areas with limited government presence, forcing affected populations to advocate for their land and natural resources at great personal risk;

Whereas corruption in Latin America and the Caribbean enables the subversion of laws designed to prevent environmental crime and protect natural resources, undermining efforts to prevent ecological destruction;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has strained the resources and institutional capacity of Latin American and Caribbean governments to address environmental crimes and prevent the expansion of nonstate actors into remote areas and border regions where these groups target environmental and land defenders and engage in illicit mining and drug trafficking activities;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development has developed programs to reduce environmental crimes and other threats to the Amazon's forests, waters, and peoples throughout Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname;

Whereas all Latin American and Caribbean countries have ratified the decision by the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted at Paris December 12, 2015 (commonly known as the "Paris Climate Agreement"), which states, "Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children,

persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations";

Whereas 15 countries in Latin America ratified the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labor Organization, establishing the rights of Indigenous people to land, natural resources, and prior consultation on projects affecting their communities, although many such countries have consistently failed to respect these legally binding standards;

Whereas 25 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have signed, and 14 of these 25 countries have ratified, the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted at Escazú, Costa Rica March 4, 2018 (commonly known as the "Escazú Agreement"), to ensure the protection of environmental defenders across the region; and

Whereas, on June 9, 2022, at the Ninth Summit of the Americas in Los Angeles, heads of state and government of the Western Hemisphere adopted "Our Sustainable Green Future", a commitment to draft and approve national plans, before the commencement of the Tenth Summit of the Americas in the Dominican Republic in 2025—

(1) to respond to threats and attacks on environmental defenders and collect data on such threats and attacks, in accordance with domestic law;

(2) to enact, as appropriate, and enforce domestic laws to protect environmental defenders and the resources they defend; and

(3) to carry out and implement environmental assessments in accordance with existing domestic law: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) underscores the urgency of protecting biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean, ending impunity for environmental crimes, protecting environmental and land defenders, and confronting risks and addressing threats to such actors;

(2) urges governments in Latin America and the Caribbean to protect the rights of Indigenous peoples and other environmental and land defenders, including—

(A) strengthening efforts and initiatives aimed at combating environmental crimes and protecting the territory of environmental and land defenders;

(B) complying with commitments made under the Paris Climate Agreement, Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization, and the Escazú Agreement to pursue environmental justice and protect the rights of Indigenous peoples and other environmental and land defenders, particularly in relation to rights to land titling and prior consultation; and

(C) implementing "Our Sustainable Green Future" commitments made at the Ninth Summit of the Americas to advance the protection of environmental and land defenders;

(3) calls on the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, to support and assist governments in Latin America and the Caribbean in meeting regional and international standards and commitments for the protection of Indigenous peoples and other environmental and land defenders, including through—

(A) capacity building initiatives aimed at strengthening networks of environmental and land defenders, Indigenous peoples, and civil society organizations;

(B) providing technical assistance and other support to combat corruption within agencies dealing with forestry management and environmental crimes;

(C) collaborating with law enforcement authorities, including through the sharing of

intelligence, to help dismantle criminal groups responsible for committing environmental crime and violence against environmental and land defenders;

(D) reinforcing the importance of free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples within such regional and international commitments;

(E) promoting the participation of women, Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, environmental and land defenders, and other affected and vulnerable communities in regional and international forums related to human rights, environmental protection, and climate change; and

(F) hosting summits and other multilateral forums, with the participation of governments in the region and relevant civil society organizations, to share the experiences of environmental and land defenders and advance solutions to protect biodiversity and confront impunity around environmental crime; and

(4) calls on the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to develop comprehensive regional and subregional action plans with input from environmental and land defenders to counter environmental crime and attacks against environmental and land defenders in Latin America and the Caribbean, including by—

(A) strengthening current programs in Brazil and Colombia;

(B) expanding key pillars of ongoing programs to Mexico, Peru, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, where such initiatives are largely absent; and

(C) ensuring that projects supported or funded by the United States Government in Latin America and the Caribbean take into account the protection of Indigenous peoples and environmental and land defenders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 143—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 3 THROUGH APRIL 7, 2023, AS NATIONAL ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS WEEK

Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 143

Whereas the National Association of Secondary School Principals (referred to in this preamble as "NASSP"), the National Association of Elementary School Principals, and the American Federation of School Administrators have designated the week of April 3 through April 7, 2023, as "National Assistant Principals Week";

Whereas an assistant principal, as a member of the school administration, interacts with many sectors of the school community, including support staff, instructional staff, students, and parents;

Whereas assistant principals are responsible for establishing a positive learning environment and building strong relationships between school and community;

Whereas assistant principals play a pivotal role in the instructional leadership of their schools by supervising student instruction, mentoring teachers, recognizing the achievements of staff, encouraging collaboration among staff, ensuring the implementation of best practices, monitoring student achievement and progress, facilitating and modeling data-driven decision making to inform instruction, and guiding the direction of targeted intervention and school improvement;

Whereas the day-to-day logistical operations of schools require assistant principals to monitor and address facility needs, attendance, transportation issues, and scheduling challenges, as well as to supervise extra- and co-curricular events;

Whereas assistant principals are entrusted with maintaining an inviting, safe, and orderly school environment that supports the growth and achievement of each and every student by nurturing positive peer relationships, recognizing student achievement, mediating conflicts, analyzing behavior patterns, providing interventions, and, when necessary, taking disciplinary actions;

Whereas, since its establishment in 2004, the NASSP National Assistant Principal of the Year Program has recognized outstanding middle and high school assistant principals who demonstrate success in leadership, curriculum, and personalization; and

Whereas the week of April 3 through April 7, 2023, is an appropriate week to designate as National Assistant Principals Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of National Assistant Principals Week;

(2) honors the contributions of assistant principals to the success of students in the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Assistant Principals Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the role played by assistant principals in school leadership and ensuring that every child has access to a high-quality education.

SENATE RESOLUTION 144—RECOGNIZING THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A TRANSGENDER BILL OF RIGHTS TO PROTECT AND CODIFY THE RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER AND NONBINARY PEOPLE UNDER THE LAW AND ENSURE THEIR ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE, SHELTER, SAFETY, AND ECONOMIC SAFETY

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 144

Whereas an estimated 1,600,000 transgender adults live in the United States;

Whereas title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) requires equal treatment under the law regardless of sex;

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed in *Bostock v. Clayton County, Georgia*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020), that Federal protection against discrimination on the basis of sex includes protection from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas despite these protections, transgender people still experience discrimination in—

- (1) medical care;
- (2) employment;
- (3) housing;
- (4) education;
- (5) lending; and
- (6) other basic necessities;

Whereas State lawmakers introduced more than 300 bills attacking the rights of LGBTQI+ people, and transgender people in particular, in the first 6 weeks of 2023;

Whereas the right of transgender and nonbinary people to seek lifesaving gender-affirming care is under threat across the United States;

Whereas the provision of best-practice, age-appropriate, gender-affirming health care is endorsed by the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American Academy of Nursing, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American College of Physicians, the American Counseling Association, the American Heart Association, the American Medical Association, the American Nurses Association, the American Osteopathic Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Society of Plastic Surgeons, the Endocrine Society, the National Association of Nurse Practitioners in Women's Health, the Pediatric Endocrine Society, the Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine, the World Medical Association, and the World Professional Association for Transgender Health;

Whereas transgender and nonbinary people—

(1) face significant barriers to legal recognition of their true selves on government documentation and identification;

(2) experience disproportionately high rates of poverty, homelessness, violence, and suicide; and

(3) detained in jails, prisons, and immigration detention centers are especially vulnerable to violence and abuse and are often deprived of gender-affirming resources and health care;

Whereas transgender and nonbinary people—

(1) make unique, valuable contributions to American society and culture worth honoring and celebrating;

(2) have existed throughout history across the globe, demonstrating resilience, bravery, and authenticity; and

(3) are parents, siblings, children, chosen family, and friends deserving of human dignity and support: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Federal Government has a duty to protect the rights of transgender and nonbinary people by implementing a “Transgender Bill of Rights” that includes—

(A) ensuring transgender and nonbinary people have equal access to services and public accommodations that align with their gender identity by—

(i) amending the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, including gender identity and sex characteristics, in public accommodations and federally funded programs and activities;

(ii) expanding the definition of public accommodation to address the full range of places and services that members of the general public utilize;

(iii) explicitly clarifying that it is illegal to discriminate on the basis of sex, including gender identity or sex characteristics, in public accommodations and services on religious grounds; and

(iv) amending Federal education laws to ensure that those laws protect students from discrimination based on sex, including gender identity and sex characteristics, and guarantee the rights of students to—

(I) participate in sports on teams and in programs that best align with their gender identity;

(II) use school facilities that best align with their gender identity;

(III) have their authentic identity respected in the classroom; and

(IV) have access to curriculum and books that accurately portray the substantive history and identity of LGBTQI+ people and Black, Indigenous, and people of color;

(B) recognizing the right to bodily autonomy and ethical health care for transgender and nonbinary people by—

(i) strengthening, implementing, and enforcing prohibitions on discrimination in the provision of health care on the basis of sex, including on the basis of actual or perceived gender identity or sex characteristics;

(ii) eliminating unnecessary governmental restrictions on the provision of, and access to, gender-affirming medical care and counseling for transgender and nonbinary adults and youth;

(iii) ensuring that health care providers following standards of care for transgender and nonbinary people are not targeted for criminal or civil penalties, or for professional discipline;

(iv) protecting children from forceful removal from supportive homes;

(v) protecting providers of gender-affirming care, reproductive health care, and abortion health care from threats and acts of violence related to their work;

(vi) expanding access to competent health care providers serving transgender and nonbinary patients, including by recruiting and training more health care providers to provide appropriate care;

(vii) expanding telehealth access to provide patients in rural and other underserved locations better access to health care services;

(viii) codifying *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), guaranteeing the right to abortion, and codifying the right to reproductive health care such as contraceptives and assistive reproductive technology for everyone, including transgender and nonbinary people; and

(ix) banning the use of forced surgery that violates medical ethics and human rights on intersex children and infants;

(C) ensuring transgender and nonbinary people can care for themselves and their families by fully codifying the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Bostock v. Clayton County, Georgia*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020) by—

(i) eliminating hiring and employment discrimination and workforce exclusion by amending title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) to explicitly clarify that employers may not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived gender identity or sex characteristics;

(ii) amending the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) to explicitly clarify that it prohibits all forms of sex discrimination, including on the basis of gender identity or sex characteristics; and

(iii) amending the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) to explicitly clarify that it prohibits all forms of sex discrimination, including on the basis of gender identity or sex characteristics;

(D) providing accessible avenues for legal recognition of transgender and nonbinary identities and guaranteeing full participation in civil life by—

(i) eliminating Federal gender identification requirements on government documents that are unnecessary to determine the identity of the holder or are otherwise irrelevant to the purpose of the document;

(ii) eliminating burdensome barriers to updating sex and names on passports, Social Security cards, and other forms of Federal Government identification and records, permitting, where possible, changes on self-attestation alone;

(iii) requiring that an “X” marker be available on Federal Government identification and records that still require gender;

(iv) requiring States to permit voters to update their name and gender on their voter registration and vote on the same day of Federal elections; and

(v) making explicit that existing Federal statutes prohibiting sex discrimination in jury service also prohibit discrimination based on gender identity and sex characteristics;

(E) strengthening the safety of transgender and nonbinary people by—

(i) investing in community services to prevent intimate partner, family, and community violence against transgender and nonbinary people and expand services for transgender and nonbinary survivors;

(ii) investing in mental health services and suicide prevention programs designed for transgender and nonbinary people;

(iii) banning fraudulent and harmful so-called “conversion therapy” practices;

(iv) ensuring robust regulations and procedures that affirm that claims for immigration relief or asylum based on persecution related to gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics are protected grounds in the context of asylum adjudications; and

(v) exploring policies and practices that would improve the safety of transgender and nonbinary individuals incarcerated in jails, prisons, and immigration detention facilities, and ensure that those populations of transgender and nonbinary individuals have access to gender-affirming care, appropriate services, and commissary items; and

(F) actively enforcing the civil rights of transgender and nonbinary people by all government agencies including by—

(i) requiring the Attorney General to designate a liaison within the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice whose job is dedicated to advising on and overseeing enforcement of the civil rights of transgender and nonbinary people; and

(ii) appropriating the funds necessary to fully staff and support the enforcement of these rights across agencies;

(2) the actions listed in this resolution are only the first steps toward transgender equality;

(3) to carry out the goals in this resolution, Federal agencies must collect gender identity and sex characteristics information on a voluntary, confidential basis solely for equity and public health purposes in key Federal surveys;

(4) the Federal Government must make an ongoing commitment to the rights of transgender and nonbinary people; and

(5) policies concerning transgender rights must be led and informed by transgender communities, in particular Black and Indigenous women who face heightened risk of violence, poverty, discrimination, and other harm due to their intersecting identities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 145—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF RUSSIAN OPPOSITION LEADER VLADIMIR KARA-MURZA, WHO WAS UNJUSTLY DETAINED ON APRIL 11, 2022

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 145

Whereas Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza (referred to in this preamble as “Mr. Kara-Murza”) has tirelessly worked for decades to advance the cause of freedom, democ-

racy, and human rights for the people of the Russian Federation;

Whereas, in retaliation for his advocacy, two attempts have been made on Mr. Kara-Murza's life, as—

(1) on May 26, 2015, Mr. Kara-Murza fell ill with symptoms indicative of poisoning and was hospitalized; and

(2) on February 2, 2017, he fell ill with similar symptoms and was placed in a medically induced coma;

Whereas independent investigations conducted by Bellingcat, the Insider, and Der Spiegel found that the same unit of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation responsible for poisoning Mr. Kara-Murza was responsible for poisoning Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny and activists Timur Kuashev, Ruslan Magomedragimov, and Nikita Isayev;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Vladimir Putin launched another unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal invasion into Ukraine in contravention of the obligations freely undertaken by the Russian Federation to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine under the Budapest Memorandum of 1994, the Minsk protocols of 2014 and 2015, and international law;

Whereas, on March 5, 2022, Vladimir Putin signed a law criminalizing the distribution of truthful statements about the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and mandating up to 15 years in prison for such offenses;

Whereas, since February 24, 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza has used his voice and platform to join more than 15,000 citizens of the Russian Federation in peacefully protesting the war against Ukraine and millions more who silently oppose the war;

Whereas, on April 11, 2022, five police officers arrested Mr. Kara-Murza in front of his home and denied his right to an attorney, and the next day Mr. Kara-Murza was sentenced to 15 days in prison for disobeying a police order;

Whereas, on April 22, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Kara-Murza with violations under the law signed on March 5, 2022, for his fact-based statements condemning the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza was then placed into pretrial detention and ordered to be held until at least June 12, 2022;

Whereas, if convicted of those charges, Mr. Kara-Murza faces detention in a penitentiary system that human rights nongovernmental organizations have criticized for widespread torture, ill-treatment, and suspicious deaths of prisoners;

Whereas, on May 26, 2022, the United States Senate unanimously agreed to Senate Resolution 632 (117th Congress) calling for the immediate release of Mr. Kara-Murza, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine;

Whereas, on July 27, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Kara-Murza for his alleged engagements with Free Russia Foundation and Open Russia, both of which are nongovernmental organizations targeted by the law of the Russian Federation on undesirable organizations;

Whereas, on October 6, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Kara-Murza with high treason on the grounds that he cooperated with a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member nation, which was corroborated by the public speeches he delivered in the United States, Portugal, and Finland;

Whereas, on March 3, 2023, in response to bipartisan requests from Congress, the

United States Government imposed sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) on three Russian individuals, Elena Anatolievna Lenskaya, Andrei Andreevich Zadachin, and Danila Yurievich Mikheev, for their involvement in the unjust detention of Mr. Kara-Murza; and

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza's attorney reported that his client's health deteriorated to the point that he was unfit to attend his hearing on March 16, 2023, as Mr. Kara-Murza was being treated for polyneuropathy, a condition that he sustained from poison attacks on May 26, 2015, and February 2, 2017: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the unjust detention and indicting of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza, who has courageously stood up to oppression in the Russian Federation;

(2) expresses solidarity with Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza, his family, and all individuals in the Russian Federation imprisoned for exercising their fundamental freedoms of speech, assembly, and belief;

(3) urges the United States Government and other allied governments to work to secure the immediate release of Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine; and

(4) calls on the President to increase support provided by the United States Government for those advocating for democracy and independent media in the Russian Federation, which Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza has worked to advance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 146—HONORING THE MEMORY OF JEREIMA “JERI” BUSTAMANTE ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER PASSING

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 146

Whereas Jereima “Jeri” Bustamante (referred to in this preamble as “Jeri Bustamante”) lived the American Dream;

Whereas, after moving from Panama to the United States with her family, Jeri Bustamante—

(1) attended Miami Beach Senior High School; and

(2) earned a Bachelor's Degree in Communication and Media Sciences and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Florida International University;

Whereas Jeri Bustamante had a tireless work ethic and a passion for communication and paid for her education by working while enrolled in school;

Whereas that tireless work ethic propelled Jeri Bustamante to professional success, beginning with an internship at a Miami television station and culminating in a period of service as press secretary to Governor Rick Scott;

Whereas the enthusiasm, compassion, tenacity, and vibrant energy of Jeri Bustamante are greatly missed by her family, friends, and coworkers;

Whereas the spirit of Jeri Bustamante lives on through the Jereima Bustamante Memorial Scholarship, which aims to help graduates of Miami Beach Senior High School achieve their goals and pursue the American Dream through a college education; and

Whereas April 8, 2023, marks 5 years since the life of Jeri Bustamante was tragically

cut short in a fatal boating accident: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and memory of Jereima “Jeri” Bustamante (referred to in this resolution as “Jeri Bustamante”);

(2) offers heartfelt condolences to the family, loved ones, and friends of Jeri Bustamante;

(3) recognizes that living the American Dream remains possible for any individual who, following the example of Jeri Bustamante, works hard to pursue and achieve a goal; and

(4) encourages the recipients of the Jereima Bustamante Memorial Scholarship to carry on the legacy of Jeri Bustamante.

SENATE RESOLUTION 147—DESIGNATING APRIL 2023 AS “PRESERVING AND PROTECTING LOCAL NEWS MONTH” AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF LOCAL NEWS

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 147

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle of freedom of the press enshrined in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . .”;

Whereas an informed citizenry depends on accurate and unbiased news reporting to inform the judgment of the people;

Whereas a robust, diverse, and sustainable local news presence leads to civic engagement and the buttressing of democratic norms and practices;

Whereas the absence of local news outlets and investigative reporting allows local government corruption and corporate malfeasance to go unchecked;

Whereas local journalists help combat disinformation by using their community knowledge and connections to debunk fraudulent or misleading content;

Whereas local cable franchises routinely provide for public educational and government access channels on their systems, and those channels—

(1) offer vital local civic programming that informs communities;

(2) provide news and information not often available on other local broadcast channels or cable;

(3) supplement local journalism; and

(4) at times, are the only source for local news;

Whereas the people of the United States trust local news sources by a 2-to-1 margin; Whereas, according to recent research—

(1) the United States has lost more than 2,500 local print outlets since 2005, which accounts for ¼ of all local print outlets, and is on track to lose ⅓ by 2025;

(2) an average of more than 2 local print outlets are being shuttered every week in the United States;

(3) more than 200 of the 3,143 counties and county equivalents in the United States have no local newspaper at all, creating a news shortage for the 4,000,000 residents of those areas;

(4) of the remaining counties in the United States, more than ½ have only 1 newspaper

to cover populations ranging from fewer than 1,000 to more than 1,000,000 residents and ⅔ have no daily newspaper, with fewer than 100 of these counties having a digital substitute;

(5) more than ½ of all newspapers in the United States have changed owners during the past decade, and, in 2020, the 25 largest newspaper ownership companies owned ⅓ of all daily newspapers, including 70 percent of newspapers that still circulate daily;

(6) of the surviving 6,700 newspapers in the United States, not fewer than 1,000 qualify as “ghost newspapers”, or newspapers with reporting and photography staffs that are so significantly reduced that they can no longer provide much of the breaking news or public service journalism that once informed readers about vital issues in their communities; and

(7) rural counties are among the counties most deeply impacted by the loss of local reporting, as more than 500 of the 2,500 newspapers that have closed or merged since 2005 are in rural counties;

Whereas, while overall employment in newspaper, television, radio, and digital newsrooms dropped by roughly 26 percent, or 30,000 jobs, between 2008 and 2020, the plunge in newspaper newsrooms alone was much worse at 57 percent, or 40,000 jobs, during that same time period;

Whereas the number of news employees in the radio broadcasting industry dropped by 26 percent between 2008 and 2020;

Whereas digital native publications have laid off hundreds of journalists, and many of those publications have shuttered during the last year;

Whereas beat reporting, meaning the day-to-day coverage of a particular field that allows a journalist to develop expertise and cultivate sources, has ceased to be a viable career for would-be journalists due to the decimation of newsroom budgets;

Whereas requests submitted under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as “Freedom of Information Act requests”), by local newspapers to local, State, and Federal agencies fell by nearly 50 percent between 2005 and 2010, demonstrating a significant drop in the extent to which local reporters request government records;

Whereas newspapers alone lost more than \$39,800,000,000 in advertising revenue between 2005 and 2020;

Whereas the sponsorship revenue of all-news radio stations dropped by 25 percent between 2019 and 2021;

Whereas there remains a significant gender disparity in newsroom employment, with women comprising approximately ⅓ of staff who are 30 years of age or older;

Whereas women who are local television news anchors and reporters, especially women of color, are often subject to harassment and stalking;

Whereas, across the United States, there are 195 newspapers published by and for Black readers, and, in recent years, many of those newspapers have seen—

(1) significant losses in advertising revenue as small businesses in their communities were forced to close; and

(2) declines in circulation due to the closures of businesses in their communities;

Whereas the number of Black journalists working at daily newspapers dropped by 40 percent between 1997 and 2014, more than for any other demographic group;

Whereas the number of print media sources published by and for American Indian readers has shrunk dramatically in recent years, from 700 media outlets in 1998 to only 200 in 2018;

Whereas Tribally-owned news outlets are often dependent on Tribal governments for funding, but most of those outlets lack the

policy structure necessary to fully protect journalistic independence;

Whereas a 2018 survey by the Native American Journalists Association found that 83 percent of respondents believed that Native press coverage of Tribal government affairs was sometimes, frequently, or always censored;

Whereas there are more than 550 Latino news media outlets in the United States, and those news media outlets rely primarily on a declining advertising revenue base;

Whereas the lack of local news impacts communities that speak languages other than English, which are often excluded from national media coverage;

Whereas more than 100 local newsrooms have closed during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic took a substantial economic toll on the local news industry, contributing to budget cuts, staff layoffs, and scores of newsroom closures, from which the industry has yet to fully recover;

Whereas PEN America proposed “a major reimagining of the local news space” in its 2019 call-to-action report, “Losing the News: The Decimation of Local Journalism and the Search for Solutions”, and called on society and the Federal Government to urgently address the alarming demise of local journalism; and

Whereas, half a century ago, Congress perceived that the commercial television industry would not independently provide the educational and public interest broadcasting that was appropriate and necessary for the country, and, informed by an independent report prepared by the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which has since ensured that radio and television include public interest educational and reporting programs using annually appropriated funds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2023 as “Preserving and Protecting Local News Month”;

(2) affirms that local news serves an essential function in the democracy of the United States;

(3) recognizes local news as a public good; and

(4) acknowledges the valuable contributions of local journalism towards the maintenance of healthy and vibrant communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 148—RECOGNIZING THE HERITAGE, CULTURE, AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN INDIAN, ALASKA NATIVE, AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. THUNE (for Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TESTER, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. HIRONO)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 148

Whereas the United States celebrates National Women’s History Month every March to recognize and honor the achievements of women throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas an estimated 4,718,255 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women live in the United States;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women—

(1) have helped shape the history of their communities, Tribes, and the United States;

(2) have fought to defend and protect the sovereign rights of Native Nations; and

(3) have demonstrated resilience and courage in the face of a history of threatened existence, constant removals, and relocations;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have contributed to their communities, Tribes, and the United States through military service, public service, and work in many industries, including business, education, science, medicine, literature, and fine arts, including Pablita “Tse Tsan” Velarde, a Santa Clara Pueblo artist and painter whose art work depicted traditional Pueblo life and preserved Pueblo stories and knowledge, and whose paintings were commissioned for display at Bandelier National Monument;

Whereas, as of 2023, more than 4,400 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women bravely serve as members of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas, as of 2023, more than 20,800 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women are veterans who have made lasting contributions to the United States military;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women broke down historical gender barriers to enlistment in the military, including—

(1) Laura Beltz Wright, an Inupiat Eskimo sharpshooter of the Alaska Territorial Guard during World War II;

(2) Minnie Spotted Wolf of the Blackfeet Tribe, the first Native American woman to enlist in the United States Marine Corps in 1943; and

(3) Marcella LeBeau of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, a decorated veteran who served as an Army combat nurse during World War II and received the French Legion of Honour for her bravery and service;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have made the ultimate sacrifice for the United States, including Lori Ann Piestewa, a member of the Hopi Tribe who was the first Native American woman to be killed in action while serving on foreign soil and the first woman in the United States military to be killed in the Iraq War in 2003;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have contributed to the economic development of Native Nations and the United States as a whole, including Elouise Cobell of the Blackfeet Tribe, a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, who—

(1) served as the treasurer of the Blackfeet Tribe;

(2) founded the first Tribal-owned national bank; and

(3) led the fight against Federal mismanagement of funds held in trust for more than 500,000 Native Americans;

Whereas, as of 2020, American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women own an estimated 161,500 businesses;

Whereas, as of 2020, Native women-owned businesses employ more than 61,000 workers and generate over \$11,000,000,000 in revenues;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native women have opened an average of more than 17 new businesses each day since 2007;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have made significant contributions to the fields of medicine and health, including—

(1) Susan La Flesche Picotte of the Omaha Tribe, who is widely acknowledged as the first Native American to earn a medical degree; and

(2) Annie Dodge Wauneka of the Navajo Nation, who—

(A) advocated for better public health, education, and living conditions on the Navajo Nation leading to her becoming 1 of the first female council members for the Navajo Nation in 1951; and

(B) was the first Native American to receive a Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have contributed to important scientific advancements, including—

(1) Floy Agnes Lee of the Santa Clara Pueblo, who—

(A) worked on the Manhattan Project during World War II; and

(B) pioneered research on radiation biology and cancer;

(2) Native Hawaiian Isabella Kauakea Yau Yung Aiona Abbott, who—

(A) was the first woman on the biological sciences faculty at Stanford University; and

(B) in 1997, was awarded the Gilbert Morgan Smith medal, the highest award in marine botany from the National Academy of Sciences; and

(3) Mary Golda Ross of the Cherokee Nation, who—

(A) is considered the first Native American engineer of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(B) helped develop spacecrafts for the Gemini and Apollo space programs; and

(C) was recognized by the Federal Government on the 2019 1 dollar coin honoring Native Americans and their contributions;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have achieved distinctive honors in the art of dance, including Maria Tallchief or Wa-Xthe-Thon-ba of the Osage Nation, who—

(1) was the first major prima ballerina of the United States and was a recipient of a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Kennedy Center; and

(2) was recognized by the Federal Government on the 2023 1 dollar coin with her sister Marjorie Tallchief of the Osage Nation, Yvonne Chouteau of the Shawnee Tribe, Rosella Hightower of the Choctaw Nation, and Moscelyne Larkin of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, collectively known as the “Five Moons”, for the legacy they left on ballet;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have accomplished notable literary achievements, including Northern Paiute author Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, who wrote and published 1 of the first Native American autobiographies in United States history in 1883;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have regularly led efforts to protect their traditional ways of life and to revitalize and maintain Native cultures and languages, including—

(1) Esther Martinez, a Tewa linguist and teacher who developed a Tewa dictionary and was credited with revitalizing the Tewa language;

(2) Mary Kawena Pukui, a Native Hawaiian scholar who published more than 50 academic works and was considered the most noted Hawaiian translator of the 20th century;

(3) Katie John, an Ahtna Athabascan of Mentasta Lake, who was the lead plaintiff in lawsuits that strengthened Native subsistence fishing rights in Alaska and who helped create the alphabet for the Ahtna language; and

(4) Edith Kenao Kanaka’ole, a Native Hawaiian language and cultural practitioner who—

(A) founded her own hula school, Hālau o Kekuhi;

(B) helped develop some of the first courses in Hawaiian language and culture for public schools and colleges; and

(C) was recognized by the Federal Government on the 2023 quarter honoring her significant contributions and accomplishments perpetuating Native Hawaiian culture and arts;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have excelled in athletic competition and created opportunities for other female athletes within their sport, including Rell Kapoliokaehukai Sunn, who—

(1) was ranked as longboard surfing champion of the world; and

(2) co-founded the Women’s Professional Surfing Association in 1975, the first professional surfing tour for women;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have played a vital role in advancing civil rights, protecting human rights, advocating for land rights, and safeguarding the environment, including—

(1) Elizabeth Wanamaker Peratrovich, Tlingit, a member of the Lukaax.ádi clan in the Raven moiety with the Tlingit name of Kaaxgal.aat, who—

(A) helped secure the passage of House Bill 14, commonly known as the Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945 (H.B. 14, Laws of Alaska, 17th Regular Session, Territorial Legislature, Feb. 16, 1945), in the Alaska Territorial Legislature, the first anti-discrimination law in the United States; and

(B) was recognized by the Federal Government on the 2020 1 dollar coin honoring Native Americans and their contributions;

(2) Zitkala-Sa, a Yankton Dakota writer and advocate, whose work during the early 20th century helped advance the citizenship, voting, and land rights of Native Americans; and

(3) Mary Jane Fate, of the Koyukon Athabascan village of Rampart, who—

(A) was the first woman to chair the Alaska Federation of Natives;

(B) was a founding member of the North American Indian Women’s Association; and

(C) was an advocate for settlement of Indigenous land claims in Alaska;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have succeeded as judges, attorneys, and legal advocates, including—

(1) Eliza “Lyda” Conley, a Wyandot-American lawyer and the first Native woman admitted to argue a case before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1909; and

(2) Emma Kaikapiolono Metcalf Beckley Nakuina, a Native Hawaiian who served as the first female judge in Hawaii;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women are dedicated public servants, holding important positions in the Federal judicial branch, the Federal executive branch, State governments, and local governments;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native women have served as remarkable Tribal councilwomen, Tribal court judges, and Tribal leaders, including Wilma Mankiller, who—

(1) was the first woman elected to serve as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation;

(2) fought for Tribal self-determination and the improvement of the community infrastructure of her Tribe; and

(3) was recognized by the Federal Government on the 2022 quarter honoring her legacy of leadership for Native people and women;

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women have also led

Native peoples through notable acts of public service, including—

(1) Kaahumanu, who was the first Native Hawaiian woman to serve as regent of the Kingdom of Hawaii; and

(2) Polly Cooper, of the Oneida Indian Nation, who—

(A) walked from central New York to Valley Forge as part of a relief mission to provide food for the Army led by General George Washington during the American Revolutionary War; and

(B) was recognized for her courage and generosity by Martha Washington;

Whereas the United States should continue to invest in the future of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women to address the barriers those women face, including—

(1) access to justice;

(2) access to health care; and

(3) opportunities for educational and economic advancement; and

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women are the life givers, the culture bearers, and the caretakers of Native peoples who have made precious contributions, enriching the lives of all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates and honors the successes of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women and the contributions those women have made and continue to make to the United States; and

(2) recognizes the importance of providing for the safety, and upholding the interests of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women.

SENATE RESOLUTION 149—DESIGNATING THE FIRST WEEK OF APRIL 2023 AS “NATIONAL ASBESTOS AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 149

Whereas dangerous asbestos fibers are invisible and cannot be smelled or tasted;

Whereas the inhalation of airborne asbestos fibers can cause significant damage;

Whereas asbestos fibers can cause cancer, such as mesothelioma, asbestosis, and other health problems;

Whereas symptoms of asbestos-related diseases can take between 10 and 50 years to present themselves;

Whereas the projected life expectancy for an individual diagnosed with mesothelioma is between 6 and 24 months;

Whereas little is known about late-stage treatment of asbestos-related diseases, and there is no cure for those diseases;

Whereas early detection of asbestos-related diseases might give some patients increased treatment options and might improve the prognoses of those patients;

Whereas, although the consumption of asbestos within the United States has been substantially reduced, the United States continues to consume tons of the fibrous mineral each year for use in certain products;

Whereas thousands of people in the United States have died from asbestos-related diseases, and thousands more die every year from those diseases;

Whereas, although individuals continue to be exposed to asbestos, safety measures re-

lating to, and the prevention of, asbestos exposure have significantly reduced the incidence of asbestos-related diseases and can further reduce the incidence of those diseases;

Whereas thousands of workers in the United States face significant asbestos exposure, which has been a cause of occupational cancer;

Whereas a significant percentage of all victims of asbestos-related diseases were exposed to asbestos on naval ships and in shipyards;

Whereas asbestos was used in the construction of a significant number of office buildings and public facilities built before 1975;

Whereas people in the small community of Libby, Montana, suffer from asbestos-related diseases, including mesothelioma, at a significantly higher rate than people in the United States as a whole; and

Whereas the designation of a “National Asbestos Awareness Week” will raise public awareness about the prevalence of asbestos-related diseases and the dangers of asbestos exposure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the first week of April 2023 as “National Asbestos Awareness Week”;;

(2) urges the Surgeon General to warn and educate people about the public health issue of asbestos exposure, which may be hazardous to their health; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Office of the Surgeon General.

SENATE RESOLUTION 150—HONORING THE MEMORIES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE SENSELESS ATTACK AT THE COVENANT SCHOOL ON MARCH 27, 2023

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 150

Whereas, on March 27, 2023, a mass shooting that claimed the lives of 6 teachers and students took place at the Covenant School in Nashville, Tennessee;

Whereas these victims included 9-year-old students, Evelyn Dieckhaus, William Kinney, and Hallie Scruggs, head of the school Dr. Katherine Koonce, custodian Mike Hill, and substitute teacher Cynthia Peak;

Whereas the people of Tennessee and the United States continue to pray for the individuals who were affected by this unspeakable evil;

Whereas the Nashville community has shown strength, compassion, and unity;

Whereas officers of the Nashville Police Department and other first responders demonstrated incredible bravery preventing the loss of additional life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the memories of the victims of the senseless and cowardly attack at the Covenant School on March 27, 2023, and offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies to the families, loved ones, friends, and church family of the victims;

(2) recognizes the strength and resilience of the Covenant School community, the City of Nashville, and the State of Tennessee;

(3) expresses deep gratitude to the first responders, including police officers, emergency medical personnel, fire department officials, and local, State, and Federal agents and officers, including Nashville Police Chief John Drake, whose incredible bravery prevented the loss of additional life; and

(4) applauds the heroism displayed by the officers, including officers Rex Engelbert and

Michael Collazo, who willingly ran toward danger, putting their lives on the line to save others.

SENATE RESOLUTION 151—RECOGNIZING MARCH 31, 2023, AS “CESAR CHAVEZ DAY” IN HONOR OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 151

Whereas César Estrada Chávez spent his early years on a family farm;

Whereas, at the age of 10, César Estrada Chávez joined the thousands of migrant farmworkers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest after a bank foreclosure resulted in the loss of the family farm;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an eighth grade education, left school to work full time as a farmworker to help support his family;

Whereas, at the age of 17, César Estrada Chávez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas, in 1948, César Estrada Chávez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met while working in the vineyards of central California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez and Helen Fabela had 8 children;

Whereas, as early as 1949, César Estrada Chávez was committed to organizing farmworkers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, livable housing, and the outlawing of child labor;

Whereas, in 1952, César Estrada Chávez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization to coordinate voter registration drives and conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

Whereas, in 1962, César Estrada Chávez left the Community Service Organization to establish the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez effectively used peaceful tactics that included fasting for 25 days in 1968, 25 days in 1972, and 36 days in 1988 to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farmworkers in the United States;

Whereas, under the leadership of César Estrada Chávez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farmworkers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas the efforts of the United Farm Workers of America brought about the enactment of the landmark California Agricultural Labor Relations Act in 1975, which sought justice and guaranteed certain protections for farmworkers;

Whereas, through his commitment to non-violence, César Estrada Chávez brought dignity and respect to the organized farmworkers and became an inspiration to, and a resource for, individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of César Estrada Chávez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for individuals working to better human rights, empower workers, and advance the American Dream, which includes all inhabitants of the United States;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez died on April 23, 1993, at the age of 66 in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace;

Whereas more than 50,000 individuals attended the funeral services of César Estrada Chávez in Delano, California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as Nuestra Señora de La Paz, located in the Tehachapi Mountains in Keene, California;

Whereas, since the death of César Estrada Chávez, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, as well as awards and scholarships, have been named in his honor;

Whereas more than 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez on March 31st of each year;

Whereas March 31 is recognized as an official State holiday in California, Colorado, and Texas, and there is growing support to designate the birthday of César Estrada Chávez as a national day of service to memorialize his heroism;

Whereas, during his lifetime, César Estrada Chávez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize;

Whereas, on August 8, 1994, César Estrada Chávez was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas President Barack Obama first proclaimed March 31, 2010, to be “César Chávez Day” and asked all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of César Estrada Chávez;

Whereas, on May 5, 2012, the Navy christened and launched the dry cargo ship the USNS Cesar Chavez, in honor of César Estrada Chávez, who served in the Navy during World War II, and his role as a prominent civil rights activist;

Whereas, on October 8, 2012, President Barack Obama authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish a César Estrada Chávez National Monument in Keene, California;

Whereas President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. most recently honored the life and service of César Estrada Chávez by proclaiming March 31, 2022, to be “César Chávez Day” and by asking all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

Whereas the United States should continue the efforts of César Estrada Chávez to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of César Estrada Chávez, a great hero of the United States;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of César Estrada Chávez and to always remember his

great rallying cry: “¡Sí, se puede!”, which is Spanish for “Yes, we can!”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 152—DESIGNATING APRIL 2023 AS “NATIONAL NATIVE PLANT MONTH”

Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 152

Whereas native plants are indigenous species that have evolved and occur naturally in a particular region, ecosystem, and habitat; Whereas there are more than 17,000 native plant species in the United States, which include trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, and wildflowers;

Whereas native plants help prevent flooding, drought, and erosion and can help restore damaged ecosystems;

Whereas native plants provide shelter as well as nectar, pollen, and seeds that serve as food for native butterflies, insects, birds, and other wildlife in ways that non-native plants cannot;

Whereas more than 200 of the native plant species in the United States are estimated to have been lost since the early 19th century;

Whereas habitat loss and degradation, extreme weather events, and invasive species have contributed to the decline of native plants in the United States; and

Whereas native plants are essential components of resilient ecosystems and the natural heritage of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2023 as “National Native Plant Month”; and

(2) recognizes the benefits of native plants to the environment and economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 153—RECOGNIZING THE ROLES AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CARE WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL 2023 AS “CARE WORKER RECOGNITION MONTH”

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 153

Whereas there is a growing need on the part of families for care, from childcare to support for older adults and individuals with chronic illnesses or disabilities;

Whereas childcare workers provide the essential service of taking care of a child’s basic needs while fostering a child’s early emotional, social, and intellectual development;

Whereas direct care workers allow older adults, individuals with disabilities, and children with complex medical needs to remain in their homes and communities and live healthy, independent, and dignified lives by providing support with critical daily tasks, such as eating, dressing, and personal hygiene;

Whereas investment in care workers is vital to labor force participation and a strong economy;

Whereas care workers give family caregivers the assurance that their homes are being looked after and that their children, parents, and loved ones are in the hands of professionals;

Whereas care work is an industry that particularly benefits women, who account for the majority of the care workforce, and that allows other women to participate in the labor force;

Whereas access to childcare and home and community-based care helps families boost their economic stability by working increased hours, taking fewer days off, and pursuing opportunities to advance their education and careers;

Whereas, when families are forced out of the labor market due to caregiving responsibilities, they will experience diminished income, access to benefits, and retirement savings over their lifetimes;

Whereas children who receive high-quality childcare are healthier, more likely to graduate from college, and more likely to have higher incomes;

Whereas substandard wages and poor working conditions continue to fuel shortages and turnover in the care industry;

Whereas the median annual earnings for full-time childcare workers and home care workers is less than \$30,000, and, as a result, nearly 1 in 6 home care workers lives in poverty, and 1 in 3 childcare workers is experiencing food insecurity;

Whereas COVID-19 both heightened the existing challenges for, and placed new stress on, care workers, leading to burnout and exhaustion;

Whereas the demand for home and community-based care services is growing, because the population of adults who are 65 and older will nearly double by 2050, and 10,000 individuals are aging into retirement per day;

Whereas 88 percent of aging adults prefer to receive long-term supports and services in home and community-based settings;

Whereas, across the United States, approximately 656,000 aging individuals and individuals with disabilities are on waiting lists to access home and community-based services through Medicaid;

Whereas home care jobs are the jobs of the future, because the home care workforce is projected to add more new jobs than any other single occupation in the United States and will add more than 1,000,000 new jobs from 2020 to 2030;

Whereas care jobs are the jobs of the future, because these jobs cannot be automated or outsourced;

Whereas turnover and shortages in the care workforce are costly to the economy, because they lead to higher costs for taxpayer-supported programs and industry employers that need to keep hiring and training new workers;

Whereas large-scale labor force exits and work disruptions due to childcare needs annually cost the economy an estimated \$122,000,000,000 in lost income, productivity, and tax revenue;

Whereas investing in care infrastructure will lead to fewer staffing shortages and higher productivity, while ensuring a more robust and stable pipeline of workers from which businesses can recruit; and

Whereas investing in direct care infrastructure specifically will result in savings, because it costs \$26,000 per individual per year to receive care in a home in contrast to \$90,000 per individual per year in a congregate setting: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of April 2023 as “Care Worker Recognition Month”;

(2) recognizes the roles and the contributions of home care workers in the United States in providing the care necessary for older adults and disabled individuals to live independently and in dignity;

(3) recognizes the role and contributions of early educators and childcare workers in the United States in providing a nurturing, enriching environment for children to grow and learn;

(4) recognizes the roles and the contributions of care workers in the United States in enabling caregivers the opportunity to pursue educational attainment and to remain in or reenter the workforce;

(5) recognizes that the care industry is crucial to economic growth; and

(6) thanks and promotes the care worker profession.

SENATE RESOLUTION 154—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSGENDER DAY OF VISIBILITY

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 154

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility was founded in 2009 to honor the achievements and contributions of the transgender community;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is designed to be encompassing of a large community of diverse individuals;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is a time to celebrate the lives and achievements of transgender individuals around the world and to recognize the bravery it takes to live openly and authentically;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is also a time to raise awareness of the discrimination and violence that the transgender community still faces, which make it difficult and even unsafe or fatal for many transgender individuals to be visible;

Whereas the transgender community has suffered oppression disproportionately in many ways, including through—

(1) discrimination in employment and in the workplace;

(2) discrimination in educational institutions; and

(3) violence;

Whereas forms of transgender oppression are exacerbated for transgender individuals of color, individuals with limited resources, immigrants, individuals living with disabilities, justice-involved individuals, and transgender youth;

Whereas a record number of anti-transgender State bills have been introduced in recent years, including more than 700 anti-transgender bills during the years 2021, 2022, and 2023, targeting areas including—

(1) education, including bans on books and curricula relating to gender identity;

(2) health care; and

(3) identification documents, including restrictions on realignment or correction of

birth certificates and other forms of identification documents;

Whereas the transgender community has made it clear that transgender individuals will not be erased and deserve to be accorded all of the rights and opportunities made available to all;

Whereas, before the creation of the United States, Indigenous two-spirit, transgender individuals existed across North America in many Native American communities, with specific terms in their own languages for these individuals and the social and spiritual roles they fulfilled in their communities, and, while many traditions were lost or actively suppressed by the efforts of missionaries, government agents, boarding schools, and settlers, these traditions have experienced a revival in recent decades;

Whereas transgender individuals continue to tell their stories and push for full equity under the law;

Whereas the civil rights struggle has been strengthened and inspired by the leadership of the transgender community;

Whereas transgender individuals in the United States have made significant strides in elected office and political representation;

Whereas not fewer than 29 States have at least 1 transgender elected official at the State or municipal level;

Whereas there are 17 transgender, gender-nonconforming, or nonbinary elected officials in State legislatures, specifically—

- (1) Gerri Cannon;
- (2) Emily Dievendorf;
- (3) Leigh Finke;
- (4) S.J. Howell;
- (5) Dominique Johnson;
- (6) Alicia Kozlowski;
- (7) Sarah McBride;
- (8) Samantha Montano;
- (9) Alissandra Murray;
- (10) DeShanna Neal;
- (11) Danica Roem;
- (12) James Roesener;
- (13) Taylor Small;
- (14) Izzy Smith-Wade-El;
- (15) Brianna Titone;
- (16) Mauree Turner; and
- (17) Zooney Zephyr;

Whereas voters in the State of Virginia elected Danica Roem to be the first openly transgender female State legislator in the United States;

Whereas voters in the State of Delaware elected Sarah McBride as the first openly transgender State senator in the United States;

Whereas voters in the State of Oklahoma elected Mauree Turner as the first openly nonbinary State legislator in the United States;

Whereas, in the State of Illinois, Mike Simmons became the first openly gender-nonconforming State senator in the United States;

Whereas voters in the State of New Hampshire elected James Roesener as the first openly transgender male State legislator in the United States;

Whereas 8 States at least 1 transgender jurist on the bench;

Whereas Admiral Rachel L. Levine, M.D., was the first openly transgender Federal official confirmed by the Senate and is the highest ranking openly transgender Federal Government official in the history of the United States;

Whereas more transgender individuals are appearing in movies, on television, and in all forms of media, raising awareness of their experiences and the importance of living authentically;

Whereas transgender individuals have created culture and history as artists, musicians, organizers, and leaders; and

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is a time to celebrate the

transgender community around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of International Transgender Day of Visibility;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe International Transgender Day of Visibility with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities;

(3) celebrates the accomplishments and leadership of transgender individuals; and

(4) recognizes the bravery of the transgender community as it fights for equal dignity and respect.

SENATE RESOLUTION 155—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NEGOTIATE STRONG, INCLUSIVE, AND FORWARD-LOOKING RULES ON DIGITAL TRADE AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY WITH LIKE-MINDED COUNTRIES AS PART OF ITS BROADER TRADE AND ECONOMIC STRATEGY IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE UNITED STATES VALUES OF DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, HUMAN AND WORKER RIGHTS, PRIVACY, AND A FREE AND OPEN INTERNET ARE AT THE VERY CORE OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 155

Whereas over half of the world's population, totaling more than 5,000,000,000 people, use the internet;

Whereas the digital economy encompasses the economic and social activity from billions of online connections among people, businesses, devices, and data as a result of the internet, mobile technology, and the internet of things;

Whereas the Bureau of Economic Analysis found that the digital economy contributed nearly 10.2 percent of United States gross domestic product and supported 7,800,000 United States jobs in 2020;

Whereas the technology-commerce ecosystem added 1,400,000 jobs between 2017 and 2021, and served as the main job-creating sector in 40 States;

Whereas United States jobs supported by the digital economy have sustained annual wage growth at a rate of 5.9 percent since 2010, as compared to a 4.2 percent for all jobs;

Whereas, in 2020, United States exports of digital services surpassed \$520,000,000,000, accounting for more than half of all United States services exports and generating a digital services trade surplus for the United States of \$214,000,000,000;

Whereas digital trade bolsters the digital economy by enabling the sale of goods on the internet and the supply of online services across borders and depends on the free flow of data across borders to promote commerce, manufacturing, and innovation;

Whereas digital trade has become increasingly vital to United States workers and businesses of all sizes, including the countless small and medium-sized enterprises that use digital technology, data flows, and e-commerce to export goods and services across the world;

Whereas digital trade has advanced entrepreneurship opportunities for women, people

of color, and individuals from otherwise underrepresented backgrounds and enabled the formation of innovative start-ups;

Whereas international supply chains are becoming increasingly digitized and data driven and businesses in a variety of industries, such as construction, healthcare, transportation, and aerospace, invested heavily in digital supply chain technologies in 2020;

Whereas United States Trade Representative Katherine Tai said, “[T]here is no bright line separating digital trade from the digital economy—or the ‘traditional’ economy for that matter. Nearly every aspect of our economy has been digitized to some degree.”;

Whereas industries outside of the technology sector, such as manufacturing and agriculture, are integrating digital technology into their businesses in order to increase efficiency, improve safety, reach new customers, and remain globally competitive;

Whereas the increasing reliance on digital technologies has modernized legacy processes, accelerated workflows, increased access to information and services, and strengthened security in a variety of industries, leading to better health, environmental, and safety outcomes;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has led to increased uptake and reliance on digital technologies, data flows, and e-commerce;

Whereas 90 percent of adults in the United States say that the internet has been essential or important for them personally during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas United States families, workers, and business owners have seen how vital access to the internet has been to daily life, as work, education, medicine, and communication with family and friends have shifted increasingly online;

Whereas many individuals and families, especially in rural and Tribal communities, struggle to participate in the digital economy because of a lack of access to a reliable and affordable internet connection;

Whereas new developments in technology must be deployed with consideration to the unique access challenges of rural, urban underserved, and vulnerable communities;

Whereas digital trade has the power to help level the playing field and uplift those in traditionally unrepresented or underrepresented communities;

Whereas countries have negotiated international rules governing digital trade in various bilateral and plurilateral agreements, but those rules remain fragmented, and no multilateral agreement on digital trade exists within the World Trade Organization;

Whereas the United States, through free trade agreements or other digital agreements, has been a leader in developing a set of rules and standards on digital governance and e-commerce that has helped allies and partners of the United States unlock the full economic and social potential of digital trade;

Whereas Congress recognizes the need for agreements on digital trade, as indicated by its support for a robust digital trade chapter in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement;

Whereas other countries are operating under their own digital rules, some of which are contrary to democratic values shared by the United States and many allies and partners of the United States;

Whereas those countries are attempting to advance their own digital rules on a global scale;

Whereas examples of the plethora of non-tariff barriers to digital trade that have emerged around the globe include—

(1) overly restrictive data localization requirements and limitations on cross border

data flows that do not achieve legitimate public policy objectives;

(2) intellectual property rights infringement;

(3) policies that make market access contingent on forced technology transfers or voluntary transfers subject to coercive terms;

(4) web filtering;

(5) economic espionage;

(6) cybercrime exposure; and

(7) government-directed theft of trade secrets;

Whereas certain countries are pursuing or have implemented digital policies that unfairly discriminate against innovative United States technology companies and United States workers that create and deliver digital products and services;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China is currently advancing a model for digital governance and the digital economy domestically and abroad through its Digital Silk Road Initiative that permits censorship, surveillance, human and worker rights abuses, forced technology transfers, and data flow restrictions at the expense of human and worker rights, privacy, the free flow of data, and an open internet;

Whereas the 2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices of the Department of State highlighted significant human rights issues committed by the People's Republic of China in the digital realm, including “arbitrary interference with privacy; pervasive and intrusive technical surveillance and monitoring; serious restrictions on free expression, the press, and the internet, including physical attacks on and criminal prosecution of journalists, lawyers, writers, bloggers, dissidents, petitioners, and others as well as their family members, and censorship and site blocking”;

Whereas the United States discourages digital authoritarianism, including practices that undermine human and worker rights and result in other social and economic coercion;

Whereas allies and trading partners of the United States in the Indo-Pacific region have urged the United States to deepen economic engagement in the region by negotiating rules on digital trade and technology standards;

Whereas the digital economy has provided new opportunities for economic development, entrepreneurship, and growth in developing countries around the world;

Whereas negotiating strong digital trade principles and commitments with allies and partners across the globe enables the United States to unite like-minded economies around common standards and ensure that principles of democracy, rule of law, freedom of speech, human and worker rights, privacy, and a free and open internet are at the very core of digital governance;

Whereas United States leadership and substantive engagement is necessary to ensure that global digital rules reflect United States values so that workers are treated fairly, small businesses can compete and win in the global economy, and consumers are guaranteed the right to privacy and security;

Whereas the United States supports rules that reduce digital trade barriers, promote free expression and the free flow of information, enhance privacy protections, protect sensitive information, defend human and worker rights, prohibit forced technology transfer, and promote digitally enabled commerce; and

Whereas the United States supports efforts to cooperate with allies and trading partners to mitigate the risks of cyberattacks, address potentially illegal or deceptive business activities online, promote financial in-

clusion and digital workforce skills, and develop rules to govern the use of artificial intelligence and other emerging and future technologies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States should negotiate strong, inclusive, forward-looking, and enforceable rules on digital trade and the digital economy with like-minded countries as part of a broader trade and economic strategy to address digital barriers and ensure that the United States values of democracy, rule of law, freedom of speech, human and worker rights, privacy, and a free and open internet are at the very core of the digital world and advanced technology;

(2) in conducting such negotiations, the United States must—

(A) pursue digital trade rules that—

(i) serve the best interests of workers, consumers, and small and medium-sized enterprises;

(ii) empower United States workers;

(iii) fuel wage growth; and

(iv) lead to materially positive economic outcomes for all people in the United States;

(B) ensure that any future agreement prevents the adoption of non-democratic, coercive, or overly restrictive policies that would be obstacles to a free and open internet and harm the ability of the e-commerce marketplace to continue to grow and thrive;

(C) coordinate sufficient trade-related assistance to ensure that developing countries can improve their capacity and benefit from increased digital trade; and

(D) consult closely with all relevant stakeholders, including workers, consumers, small and medium-sized enterprises, civil society groups, and human rights advocates; and

(3) with respect to any negotiations for an agreement facilitating digital trade, the United States Trade Representative and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies must—

(A) consult closely and on a timely basis with the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives about the substance of those negotiations and the requisite legal authority to bind the United States to any such agreement;

(B) keep both committees fully apprised of those negotiations; and

(C) provide to those committees, including staff with appropriate security clearances, adequate access to the text of the negotiating proposal of the United States before presenting the proposal in the negotiations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 156—CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO RELEASE UNITED STATES CITIZEN PAUL WHELAN

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 156

Whereas United States citizen Paul Whelan is a resident of Novi, Michigan, and a veteran of the Marine Corps;

Whereas, on December 22, 2018, Paul Whelan traveled to Moscow, Russia, for the wedding of a personal friend;

Whereas, on December 28, 2018, the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation arrested Paul Whelan at the Metropol Hotel in Moscow and charged him with espionage;

Whereas the Federal Security Service has never provided any evidence of supposed wrongdoing with respect to Paul Whelan;

Whereas Paul Whelan was imprisoned in Lefortovo Prison and was held in pretrial detention at the prison for more than 19 months after his arrest;

Whereas a Moscow court extended Paul Whelan's pretrial detention multiple times without publicly presenting justification or evidence of wrongdoing;

Whereas even Vladimir Zherebenkov, the lawyer appointed by the Federal Security Service to represent Paul Whelan, said on May 24, 2019, "[The Federal Security Service] always roll[s] out what they have, but in this case, we've seen nothing concrete against Whelan in five months. That means there is nothing.";

Whereas then-United States Ambassador to the Russian Federation, Jon Huntsman, responded on April 12, 2019, to a question about the detention of Paul Whelan, "If the Russians have evidence, they should bring it forward. We have seen nothing. If there was a case, I think the evidence would have been brought forward by now.";

Whereas then-Secretary of State Mike Pompeo met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov on May 14, 2019, and urged him to ensure United States citizens are not unjustly held abroad;

Whereas the Kremlin has refused to provide Paul Whelan with full access to his lawyer, and the so-called evidence against Paul Whelan and any evidence he has seen is in Russian, a language Whelan does not read or speak;

Whereas the Lefortovo pretrial detention facility and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refused to provide medical treatment for Paul Whelan's medical condition, despite being aware of its worsening state, resulting in emergency surgery on May 29, 2020;

Whereas Paul Whelan was wrongfully convicted on June 15, 2020, and sentenced to 16 years in a Russian labor camp by a three-judge panel, in a trial witnessed by United States Ambassador John Sullivan, who referred to the trial as "a mockery of justice" due to the denial of a fair trial and the exclusion of defense witnesses;

Whereas, in August 2020, on an unknown day, Paul Whelan was secretly transferred to camp IK-17, a penal labor camp in Mordovia, Russia, where he is forced to work 6 days a week in a garment factory;

Whereas Ambassador John Sullivan, while visiting Paul Whelan at the labor camp in Mordovia, stated that "Russian authorities . . . have never shown the world evidence of his guilt," and reiterated his call for the Russian authorities to correct this injustice and release Paul Whelan;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken spoke with Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov on February 4, 2021, and urged him to release United States citizens detained in the Russian Federation, including Paul Whelan and Trevor Reed, so that they are able to return home to their families in the United States;

Whereas, on July 23, 2021, the Senate unanimously passed a bipartisan resolution calling for the release of Whelan;

Whereas, in August 2021, Whelan was released from a month-long stay in a solitary confinement at the IK-17 penal colony in the region of Mordovia;

Whereas Secretary Blinken "pressed" the Kremlin to accept an offer by the United States that would bring Paul Whelan and Brittney Griner home in July 2022;

Whereas, in November 2022, Paul Whelan was unable to contact his family for more than a week, during which time Russian authorities claimed Whelan had been sent to the hospital;

Whereas Russian authorities refused to release Paul Whelan as part of the prisoner exchange in December 2022;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken stated, "His detention remains unacceptable, and we continue to press for his immediate release at every opportunity"; and

Whereas President Biden stated that his administration had "not forgotten about Paul Whelan," and promised to "keep negotiating in good faith for his release": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) implores the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release Paul Whelan from imprisonment;

(2) implores the Government of the Russian Federation to comply with international treaty obligations and provide unrestricted consular access to Paul Whelan while he remains imprisoned in the Russian Federation;

(3) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide Paul Whelan and all other political prisoners their constitutionally afforded due process rights and universally recognized human rights;

(4) expresses the sincere thanks of the United States to the Governments of Canada, Ireland and the United Kingdom for their support in attempting to release Paul Whelan; and

(5) expresses sympathy to the family of Paul Whelan for this travesty to justice and personal hardship and expresses hope that their ordeal can soon be brought to a just end.

SENATE RESOLUTION 157—COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. Kaine, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 157

Whereas, 25 years ago, on April 10, 1998, the Government of Ireland and the Government of the United Kingdom signed the Good Friday Agreement, also known as the "Belfast Agreement", giving birth to a new era of peace in Northern Ireland;

Whereas former Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, Jr. of Maine, was appointed by President William J. Clinton to be United States Special Envoy for Northern Ireland and chaired the peace negotiations, which produced the Good Friday Agreement, marking the end of decades of conflict in Northern Ireland;

Whereas the Good Friday Agreement stands as a historic and groundbreaking success that remains critical to peace in the future;

Whereas the goals of the Good Friday Agreement remain to bring a new era of devolved government and democracy to Northern Ireland, end violence, and ensure enduring peace and stability for the people of the island of Ireland;

Whereas a restored, fully functioning, Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive are essential to the facilitation of new opportunities and prosperity for the people of Northern Ireland;

Whereas Congress continues to support the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent implementation agreements and arrangements in order to support peace on the island of Ireland;

Whereas the new Windsor Framework, agreed in principle on February 27, 2023, by the United Kingdom and the European Union, will help ensure trade within the United Kingdom remains smooth, while protecting Northern Ireland's place in the United Kingdom and safeguarding its sovereignty as well as maintaining an open border on the island of Ireland and protecting the integrity of the European Union's single market;

Whereas, despite the historic progress in implementing the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent agreements, including the Stormont House Agreement agreed to in December 2014, important issues remain unresolved in Northern Ireland, including the passage of a bill of rights, securing justice for all victims of violence, including violence by state and nonstate actors, and reducing sectarian divisions and promoting reconciliation;

Whereas the Good Friday Agreement ("Rights, Safeguards and Equality of Opportunity") recognizes "the importance of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to linguistic diversity," and, in 2022, the United Kingdom Parliament passed the Identity and Language (Northern Ireland) Act providing for the official recognition of the status of the Irish language in Northern Ireland, and for the appointment of an Irish Language Commissioner and a Commissioner for the Ulster Scots and the Ulster British Tradition;

Whereas Congress played a prominent role in support of negotiations of the Good Friday Agreement and has taken a leading role in promoting peace on the island of Ireland more broadly;

Whereas Congress stands steadfastly committed to supporting the peaceful resolution of any and all political challenges in Northern Ireland; and

Whereas the United States has a special relationship with the United Kingdom, including partnership on diplomatic, security, trade, economic, and foreign assistance issues: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Good Friday Agreement on April 10, 1998, and celebrates the historic compromise that marked the beginning of a new era of peaceful political engagement in Northern Ireland;

(2) welcomes the Windsor Framework agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union, and urges all parties to continue to support peace on the island of Ireland and the principles, objectives, and commitments of the Good Friday Agreement;

(3) urges all parties in Northern Ireland to recommit urgently to power-sharing and restoration of a fully functioning Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive;

(4) expresses support for the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent agreements, including the Windsor Framework;

(5) urges all parties in Northern Ireland to work collectively to ensure the implementation of all commitments of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent agreements so that all of the institutions of the Good Friday Agreement can operate successfully and sustainably and that ongoing political challenges can be overcome;

(6) urges the United Kingdom Parliament and the European Union to support and implement in good faith the new Windsor Framework in order to ensure trade continues to flow smoothly within the United Kingdom and maintain an open border on the island of Ireland, while protecting the European Union's single market;

(7) supports the passage of a bill of rights for Northern Ireland and the principle of consent in relation to the right of self-determination for all the people on the island of Ireland, in line with the provisions of the Good Friday Agreement;

(8) calls for continuing attention and action to resolve the injustices of past violence, including violence by state and nonstate actors;

(9) observes that victims, survivors, and family members of victims of Troubles-era violence must be able to fully pursue justice;

(10) encourages renewed attention to educational and cultural efforts that will ensure the rich language, literature, and arts of Northern Ireland endure and are not diminished, in line with the Good Friday Agreement commitments on “Rights, Safeguards and Equality of Opportunity”;

(11) expresses support for the new Windsor Framework, part of the European Union-United Kingdom Withdrawal Agreement, which ensures through international agreement that no “hard border” will be reintroduced on the island of Ireland;

(12) greatly values the close relationships the United States shares with both the United Kingdom and Ireland; and

(13) takes into account, as relevant, conditions requiring that obligations under the Good Friday Agreement be met as the United States seeks to negotiate a mutually advantageous and comprehensive trade agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 58. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs.

SA 59. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 60. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 61. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 62. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 63. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 64. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 65. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 66. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 67. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 58. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 870, to amend

the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 59. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. GAO AUDIT AND REPORT ON FUNDING TO ENTITIES IN CHINA.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit of and issue a publicly available report on Federal funds provided to entities or organizations operating in or incorporated in the People's Republic of China, including which Federal agency or program provided such funds.

SA 60. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 17, strike “funds.” and insert “funds and on barriers that prevent or limit fire departments from effectively fighting fires, including barriers from Federal rules and regulations.”.

SA 61. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 8. GAO AUDIT REGARDING INITIATING AND MANAGING PRESCRIBED FIRES.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit of, and issue a publicly available report regarding, barriers fire departments, fire practitioners, and government agencies face in conducting prescribed fires, including from Federal rules and regulations.

SA 62. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE AUDIT.

The Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall conduct an audit

of the fraud, waste, and abuse within the United States Fire Administration, the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program under section 33(c) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229(c)), and the Fire Prevention and Safety Grant Program under section 33(d) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229(d)) and, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a report on the effectiveness of the United States Fire Administration and those grant programs.

SA 63. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 12, strike “\$95,000,000” and all that follows through “\$3,420,000” on line 13 and insert “\$76,490,890 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2030, of which \$2,753,672”.

SA 64. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. RESTRICTION ON THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO ENTITIES THAT INVEST IN CERTAIN VEHICLES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered entity” means any entity that invests sums that are set aside for pensions of employees and invests those sums in any mutual fund, exchange-traded fund, or other investment vehicle that invests in bonds or equities.

(3) ESG CRITERIA.—The term “ESG criteria” means—

(A) environmental criteria, including—

(i) emissions, climate change, sustainability, environmental justice, pollution, or conservation; or

(ii) whether a company is engaged in the exploration, production, utilization, transportation, sale, or manufacturing of fossil fuel-based energy;

(B) social criteria, including—

(i) diversity criteria, including—

(I) the sex, race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, or socioeconomic status of the owners, board members, employees, or customers of companies; or

(II) whether the board members, employees, or customers described in clause (i) are members of a labor organization; or

(ii) whether a company is engaged in the manufacture, transportation, or sale of firearms, firearms accessories, or ammunition;

(C) political criteria, including the perceived or actual political affiliations, donations, or associations of companies; and

(D) criteria for corporate governance standards that differ from the applicable standards required under State and Federal law, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND.—The term “exchange-traded fund” has the meaning given the term in section 270.6c-11 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(5) **LABOR ORGANIZATION.**—The term “labor organization” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152).

(b) **REQUIREMENT.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, a covered entity that receives assistance provided under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) as a recipient or subrecipient shall, not later than 30 days after receiving the assistance, request a statement of intent from the managers of the covered entity that would expressly declare the intent of the managers to comply, or not to comply, with a requirement that the pensions of firefighters not be invested based on ESG criteria.

(c) **SUBMISSION TO FEMA.**—Not later than 90 days after receiving a request under subsection (b), the managers of the covered entity shall submit to the Administrator the statement of intent described in subsection (b).

(d) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Upon receipt of a statement of intent under subsection (c), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of a Senate a statement detailing which managers of covered entities do not intend to comply with the requirement described in subsection (b).

SA 65. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. ____ . BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AND FOREST SERVICE RULE.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ANALYSIS.**—The term “analysis” means any analysis with respect to a proposed action covered by the rule issued under subsection (b) that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management or the Chief of the Forest Service, as applicable, determines to be necessary for the consideration of the proposed action under Federal law, including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(2) **FEDERAL LAND.**—the term “Federal land means”—

(A) land of the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))); and

(B) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)).

(b) **ISSUANCE OF RULE.**—Subject to subsection (d), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the Chief of the Forest Service, acting jointly, shall issue a rule identifying actions described in subsection (c) that, except in extraordinary circumstances, as described in the rule, are categorically excluded from requirements for environmental assessments or environmental impact statements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(c) **DESCRIPTION OF ACTION.**—An action referred to in subsection (b) is an action that may be routinely undertaken on Federal land without fear of significant environmental impact to protect personal property on or adjacent to the Federal land from wild-fire, including creating fire breaks capable of ensuring the protection of property.

(d) **REQUIREMENTS.**—A rule issued under subsection (b) shall provide that—

(1) any person possessing applicable property may provide to the head of the applicable Federal agency undertaking the analysis all, or a portion of, the amounts necessary to complete the analysis;

(2) any person possessing applicable property, or an agent of that person—

(A) may prepare an analysis of a proposed action covered by the rule; and

(B) if approved by the Federal agency in accordance with paragraph (3), may carry out the proposed action;

(3) the head of an applicable Federal agency shall review the analysis prepared by a person possessing applicable property under paragraph (2)(A) to determine whether the proposed action is eligible for a categorical exclusion under the rule, and if the head of the Federal agency finds in the affirmative, shall approve the analysis; and

(4) any person carrying out an action covered by the rule on Federal land shall be liable for impacts to resources resulting from—

(A) activities not described in the applicable analysis; or

(B) any negligent activity of the person.

SA 66. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. ____ . BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AND FOREST SERVICE RULE.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ANALYSIS.**—The term “analysis” means any analysis with respect to a proposed action covered by the rule issued under subsection (b) that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management or the Chief of the Forest Service, as applicable, determines to be necessary for the consideration of the proposed action under Federal law, including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(2) **FEDERAL LAND.**—the term “Federal land means”—

(A) land of the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))); and

(B) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)).

(3) **FIREBREAK.**—The term “firebreak” means a permanent or temporary strip of ground cleared of vegetation, thinned of vegetation, or planted with fire-resistant vegetation intended to stop the spread of fire.

(b) **ISSUANCE OF RULE.**—Subject to subsection (d), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the Chief of the Forest Service, acting jointly, shall issue a rule identifying actions described in subsection (c) that, except in extraordinary circumstances, as described in the rule, are categorically excluded from requirements for environmental assessments or environmental impact statements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(c) **DESCRIPTION OF ACTION.**—An action referred to in subsection (b) is an action that may be routinely undertaken on Federal land without fear of significant environmental impact to protect personal property

on or adjacent to the Federal land from wild-fire, including creating firebreaks capable of ensuring the protection of property.

(d) **REQUIREMENTS.**—A rule issued under subsection (b) shall provide that—

(1) any person possessing applicable property may provide to the head of the applicable Federal agency undertaking the analysis all, or a portion of, the amounts necessary to complete the analysis;

(2) any person possessing applicable property, or an agent of that person—

(A) may prepare an analysis of a proposed action covered by the rule; and

(B) if approved by the Federal agency in accordance with paragraph (3), may carry out the proposed action;

(3) the head of an applicable Federal agency shall review the analysis prepared by a person possessing applicable property under paragraph (2)(A) to determine whether the proposed action is eligible for a categorical exclusion under the rule, and if the head of the Federal agency finds in the affirmative, shall approve the analysis; and

(4) any person carrying out an action covered by the rule on Federal land shall be liable for impacts to resources resulting from—

(A) activities not described in the applicable analysis; or

(B) any negligent activity of the person.

SA 67. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . TRANSFER OF UNOBLIGATED COVID FUNDS.

(a) **COVERED FUNDS.**—The term “covered funds” means amounts made available under—

(1) the Coronavirus Relief Fund established under section 601 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801); and

(2) the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund programs established under section 602 or 603 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802, 803).

(b) **IDENTIFICATION OF FUNDS TO TRANSFER.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall identify unobligated covered funds that the Secretary determines appropriate for transfer to the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration under subsection (c).

(c) **TRANSFER.**—Effective on the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the unobligated covered funds identified by the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (b) shall be transferred to and merged with other amounts made available to the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration to carry out section 17(g)(1)(N) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2216(g)(1)(N)).

(d) **AVAILABILITY AND USE.**—Amounts transferred under subsection (c) shall remain available until expended.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I have six requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 30, 2023, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a subcommittee hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 30, 2023, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 30, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 30, 2023, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Special Committee on Aging is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 30, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL SAFETY, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, AND REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

The Subcommittee on Chemical Safety, Waste Management, Environmental Justice, and Regulatory Oversight of the Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 30, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Tim VanReken, a fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 118th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 2023, THROUGH MONDAY, APRIL 17, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned, to convene for pro forma sessions with no business being conducted on the following dates and times: Monday, April 3, at 12 noon, Thursday, April 6, at 10 a.m., Monday, April 10, at 11:30 a.m., and Thursday, April 13, at 8:45 a.m.; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, April 13, it next convene at 3 p.m. on Monday, April 17; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their

use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Plumb nomination; and that cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m.; further, that the filing deadline for the first-degree amendments to S. 870 be at 3:30 p.m. on Monday, April 17.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, APRIL 3, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:26 p.m., adjourned until Monday, April 3, 2023.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

DOUGLAS DZIAK, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 26, 2024, VICE DANA BAIOTTO, RESIGNED.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

NISHA DESAI BISWAL, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION. (NEW POSITION)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

HERRO MUSTAFA GARG, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT.

RICHARD H. RILEY IV, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA.

MARK TONER, OF PENNSYLVANIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DERIN S. DURHAM

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRANDI B. PEASLEY
COL. JOHN D. RHODES
COL. EARL C. SPARKS IV

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS, UNITED STATES ARMY, AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 7036 AND 7073:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM GREEN, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MARK T. SIMERLY

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RYAN P. HERITAGE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. CRAIG A. CLAPPERTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) DARIN K. VIA

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO BE A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, A CONSULAR OFFICER, AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

KARA MIRIAM ABRAMSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DANE DIXSON ALLEN-BRYANT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MICHELLE LEE ALMEIDA, OF VIRGINIA
JUAN JOSE APARCIO, OF CALIFORNIA
KEVIN SILAS BARLOW, OF NORTH CAROLINA
WILLIAM A. BASKERVILLE III, OF COLORADO
TYRA ZURI HAYES BEAMAN, OF VIRGINIA
RAMI LOWELL BLAIR, OF RHODE ISLAND
MIGUEL ALEXANDER BOLUDA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SAMANTHA R. BONENCLARK, OF FLORIDA
EMMA O. BROWN, OF VIRGINIA
DANIEL JOHN BUCHMAN, OF NEW YORK
CHRISTIAN JAMES BURSTALL, OF TEXAS
SHAWN C. BUSH, JR., OF NEW YORK
RANDALL E. BUSSMAN, OF CALIFORNIA
JUNY G. CANENGUEZ, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL G. CARMOTCHE, OF VIRGINIA
CAITLIN MARIE CASSOT, OF WASHINGTON
EDUARDO CASTILLO, JR., OF TEXAS
LILLIAN KATHARINE CHREKY, OF VIRGINIA
ANTHONY CYPRIAN CHRISTIAN, OF WASHINGTON
KAREEN A. CLARKE, OF VIRGINIA
AARON K. COATS, OF VIRGINIA
KEMPTON J. COX, OF IDAHO
JARROD CHRISTOPHER CROCKETT, OF MARYLAND
JOHN R. DANILUK, OF FLORIDA
DANIEL ALAN DEGROFF, OF FLORIDA
ALEXANDRA R. DEL SOLAR, OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUMYA V. DEVA, OF CALIFORNIA
ANIK A. DEVOLDER, OF MASSACHUSETTS
KELSO J. JOCELYN VICTORIA DEVRIES, OF VIRGINIA
SURYA IMANI DIGGS, OF NEW YORK
SHRISTA L. DIVIS, OF FLORIDA
BENNETT K. DOMINGUES, OF VIRGINIA
JUSTIN A. DOOR, OF VIRGINIA
NURMUKHAMEL A. ELDOBOV, OF OHIO
GREGORY R. ELROD, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
VERONIKA B. EMONS, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPHER FRANKLIN, OF MARYLAND
NEAL B. FRAZIER, OF MARYLAND
KATIE VANESSA GARAY, OF VIRGINIA
JONATHAN MCDONOUGH GEARING, OF KANSAS
KUROSH GHAFARI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EMILY RUTH GOODELL, OF NEW JERSEY
LUTHER BROADWATER GOVE, OF FLORIDA
FRANCIS GRESS, OF VIRGINIA
CARL FREDERICK HAESSLER, OF VIRGINIA
ERIC R. HALL, OF VIRGINIA
AMEERA HUMANA HAMID, OF WISCONSIN
ALLISON KELLY HAUGEN, OF WASHINGTON
MICHAEL P. HEISE, OF MASSACHUSETTS
VICTORIA REGINA HILL, OF UTAH
MATTHEW H. HINSON, OF NEW JERSEY
DYLAN R. HOBY, OF WISCONSIN
LAUREN E. HOLT, OF VIRGINIA
JESSE J. HONG, OF NEW YORK
LAUREN KIMBERLY HOVIS, OF NORTH CAROLINA
TONY HUDSON, JR., OF GEORGIA
TERRELL DWAYNE HUNT, OF INDIANA
SAMANTHA MARIE JACKSON, OF VIRGINIA
BENJAMIN ALLEN JACOBS, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL PATRICK JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA
NATHAN R. JOHNSON, OF MINNESOTA
STEVEN L. JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA
BENJAMIN JOHNSON JONES, OF VIRGINIA
GREGORY K. JOY, OF FLORIDA
ALAN WILLIAM KATZ, OF VIRGINIA
HAYLEY C. KING, OF PENNSYLVANIA
JUSTINE A. KING, OF NEW YORK
JOHANNA L. KNOCH, OF COLORADO
PETER ANTHONY KRIVICICH-HARTSFELD, OF VIRGINIA
JAY A. LAEDLEIN, OF VIRGINIA
WILLIAM A. LAGANA, OF VIRGINIA
LAUREN ELIZABETH LAGLER, OF VIRGINIA
SEAN P. LANE, OF VIRGINIA
SEAN M. LAWLOW, OF VIRGINIA
CHAD MICHAEL MADDOX, OF GEORGIA
BRENDAN ELIAS MAGNUSON, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES J. MCALPIN, OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDER PAUL MCKENNEY, OF MAINE
RYAN MCKINNEY, OF VIRGINIA
MARC ANDREW MONROIG, OF NEW YORK
LARISSA M. MOSELEY, OF VIRGINIA
VIENNA MUNRO, OF TENNESSEE
STEVEN PAUL NICHOLSON, OF FLORIDA
MATTHEW NELSON NUZZO, OF VIRGINIA

JOHN L. OMEALLY II, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTEL OOMEN, OF OREGON
KELSEY ANN ORR, OF NORTH CAROLINA
NOOR BADRELDIN OWEIS, OF TEXAS
JENIFER ANN PARAS, OF VIRGINIA
EVAN H. PHILLIPS, OF VIRGINIA
KAYLA W. PLOFCHAN, OF VIRGINIA
THERESA E. PURCELL, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES E. QUEEN, OF VIRGINIA
ZOHAB RASHEED, OF TEXAS
GREGORY J. REDMANN, OF VIRGINIA
LILLAS ACACIA REEDER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
TRISTAN MICHAEL REITZ, OF VIRGINIA
NICOLE R. ROBERTS, OF MASSACHUSETTS
KALIF R. ROBINSON, OF GEORGIA
VICTOR RAUL ROBLES, JR., OF VIRGINIA
NATALIE R. ROOKS, OF SOUTH DAKOTA
LUIS M. SANCHEZ SUAREZ, OF VIRGINIA
SEAN R. SCOTT, OF VIRGINIA
MEHEK SETHI, OF TENNESSEE
NATHAN SLATER, OF VIRGINIA
CHADWICK IVAN SMITH, OF OHIO
ANTHONY SRDAR, OF VIRGINIA
LASEANTA E. STAFFORD, OF TEXAS
JOHN T. STEELE, OF OHIO
MARY E. STERN, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL A. STOCK, OF FLORIDA
KIERSTEN L. STRACHAN, OF MINNESOTA
AMANDA M. SWENTY, OF VIRGINIA
YODIT TEWELDE, OF VIRGINIA
DAMIR TOKIC, OF GEORGIA
MINH H. TOKUYAMA, OF CALIFORNIA
ANDREW SCOTT TRAGER, OF VIRGINIA
RYAN L. TRUNK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
VALERIE N. TUCKER, OF FLORIDA
JUAN PAULO VARELA, OF CALIFORNIA
HELEN FRANCES VON GOHREN, OF MARYLAND
CALE F. WAGNER, OF VIRGINIA
DOUGLAS B. WARNER, OF COLORADO
STEVEN DUANE WEBER, OF OHIO
MICHAEL J. WEBER, OF MINNESOTA
KELSEY L. WILLIAMS, OF CALIFORNIA
CHELSEA A. WILSON, OF MARYLAND
JORDAN L. WILSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
KENT YAN, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

PARIS Y. ASAD, OF OHIO

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER:

ALI ABDI, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

MARK PETRY, OF INDIANA
KIMBERLY SAWATZKI, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR:

WILLIAM CZAJKOWSKI, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

JOHN CORONADO, OF CALIFORNIA
NICOLE DESILVIS, OF PENNSYLVANIA
ERIC OLSON, OF CALIFORNIA
RICARDO PELAEZ, OF FLORIDA
CATHERINE SPILLMAN, OF NEW MEXICO
EVERETT WAKAI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 30, 2023:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

LAURA TAYLOR-KALE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICHARD R. VERMA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES.

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF SHANE K. DOTY, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SPEIGHT H. CAROON AND ENDING WITH TEINA D. STALLINGS LILLY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF BRANDI BARNARD KING, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL S. MCPHERSON AND ENDING WITH KHURRAM M. SHAHZAD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW J. ANDRADE AND ENDING WITH JILL M. THOMAS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND AP-

PEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ADAM JAMES COLE AND ENDING WITH MARY ZACHARIAH KURIAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIC K. WILKE AND ENDING WITH NED L. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KELLI M. BERMUDEZ AND ENDING WITH JENNY L. WYLIE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LISA CAROL GIUGLIANO AND ENDING WITH RYAN LEE RAND, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOSEPH CATALINO, JR. AND ENDING WITH MEILING C. TAYLOR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES M. BERSHINSKY AND ENDING WITH LISA ANN SELTMAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GARY MONROE BOUTZ, JR. AND ENDING WITH JOLANA ANN KUBICEK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JOHN CHARLES EASLEY, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROBERT M. ACOSTA AND ENDING WITH DONNA M. WHITTAKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH NICOLE DYAN DAVID AND ENDING WITH CARRIE L. WALTZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KARRIE MEGAN BEM AND ENDING WITH JEFFREY W. SCOHEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DOUGLAS A. COLLINS AND ENDING WITH JOSE Y. MUNOZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF MARQUIS A. T. SMITH, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES D. AKERS II AND ENDING WITH JONATHAN R. ZITO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID I. AMAR AND ENDING WITH SHAUN MICHAEL ZABEL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF MAXIMILIAN S. LEE, TO BE COLONEL.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TOLULOPE O. AKINSANYA AND ENDING WITH D016483, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JANUARY 26, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SASHI A. ZICKFOOSE, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF HOWARD F. STANLEY, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BOBBY J. CHUN, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOSHUA G. GLONEK AND ENDING WITH KELVIN V. SIMMONS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALEX J. DUFFY AND ENDING WITH DEVLIN P. WINKELSTEIN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LIZA B. CHAFFORD AND ENDING WITH DEREK A. SANCHEZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEREMY S. STURM AND ENDING WITH JULIO VERA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF RENE R. KIEL, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MELISSA B. RIESTERHARTSELL AND ENDING WITH THOMAS F. ROBINSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF KIMBERLY A. DILGER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ABIGAIL R. OSMAN, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ANDREW J. ARCHULETA, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER C. CROSS AND ENDING WITH JONATHAN D. ZAGDANSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL J. BAIERLEIN AND ENDING WITH ERIC D. ZIDERS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH AUSTIN P. ABARR AND ENDING WITH D016809, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES H. ABNEY AND ENDING WITH D015738, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MITCHELL A. ABLES AND ENDING WITH D016368, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PETER B. EAST AND ENDING WITH JOEL A. SMITH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 13, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MATTHEW J. CLEMENTZ, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SAMUEL T. KRAMER, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CARLA A. KIERNAN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JOHN W. BROCK II, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JOHN D. HORTON, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JOEL N. BUFFARDI, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SARAH D. ECCLESTON, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF NICHOLAS P. FIEBKE, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ANDREW J. DOYLE, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF WILLIAM T. GRIGGS, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MEGAN L. MALOY, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF KAITLYN M. HERNANDEZ, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY I. ARCELAY AND ENDING WITH EARL E. WEIGELT, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SARA C. ADAMS, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHRISTINA G. NALLEY, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ANDREW ADAMCZYK AND ENDING WITH HAVARD M. WHILES, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ASHLEY S. LEE, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF TIMOTHY W. LINDEMAN, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF EBONY Q. STARR, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SARAH A. DELAROSA, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MARK T. SOPKIW, JR., TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JUSTIN T. THOMAS, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF REI T. ISRAEL, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ADAM L. FOX, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JASON L. WORKMAN, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF STEPHEN J. CUMBY, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF STEPHEN M. ANDERSON, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JASON W. PRICE, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF DANIEL T. TURAJ, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF WILLIAM M. SCHWEITZER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF LOUIS V. SCOTT, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JUSTIN J. REEB, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ELISABET CRUMPLER, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KYLE A. ADUSKEVICH AND ENDING WITH JOHN M. THORPE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRAMWELL B. ARNOLD III AND ENDING WITH DANNIE T. STIMSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEFFERY R. BIERMANN AND ENDING WITH DAVID A. WAKEMAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JAMES H. KNIGHT, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROSS M. BOSTON AND ENDING WITH ROBERT F. WOJCIK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JASON M. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH JONATHAN L. WHITAKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER JOHN ALBAN AND ENDING WITH COSTANTINOS ZAGARIS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRIDGET L. AJINGA AND ENDING WITH BRIAN K. YOAKAM, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE

SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN W. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH ABBY ELIZABETH ZVEN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTINA M. AKERS AND ENDING WITH KATHY E. YORKE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CASSANDRA R. HIDALGO AND ENDING WITH ERIC J. PEREZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 14, 2023.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATION OF EDWARD E. JONES, TO BE COLONEL.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on March 30, 2023 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nominations:

GIGI B. SOHN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS FROM JULY 1, 2021, VICE AJIT VARADARAJ PAI, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2023.

PHILLIP A. WASHINGTON, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE STEPHEN M. DICKSON, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2023.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS “TOMMY”
DORTCH, JR.

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and solemn remembrance that I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a great husband, loving father, doting grandfather, inspiring author, innovative entrepreneur, dedicated servant and friend of long-standing, Thomas “Tommy” Dortch, Jr. Sadly, Tommy transitioned from this life on February 15, 2023. His funeral service was held on Saturday, February 25, 2023, at 11:00 a.m. at New Birth Missionary Baptist Church in Lithonia, Georgia. He leaves behind a legacy of service that will not soon be forgotten.

Tommy Dortch was born on April 12, 1950, in Toccoa, Georgia to the union of Thomas W. Dortch, Sr. and Lizzie Mae Dortch. He graduated in 1968 in the first racially integrated class of Whitman High School in Toccoa and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology from Fort Valley State College (now University) thereafter. While at Fort Valley, he distinguished himself by being elected Student Government Association President. Tommy would then go on to receive several post-graduate degrees and fellowships, including a Master of Arts degree in Criminal Justice from Clark Atlanta University; a Ford Fellowship in the Urban Administration Program at Georgia State University; and Honorary Doctorates from Fayetteville State University, Jarvis Christian College, Fort Valley State University, University of Maryland Eastern Shore, and Livingstone College.

After graduating from Fort Valley, Tommy nobly began his professional career by running voter registration drives to increase voter participation among groups who were historically disenfranchised. In 1974, he began working as the Associate Director of the Georgia Democratic Party, and four years later began working for the office of Senator Sam Nunn, ultimately rising through the ranks to become the first African American State Director to serve in that capacity for a United States Senator.

Always an activist, in 1986, Tommy joined the 100 Black Men of America, Inc., widely known as an organization that is focused on leadership, education, health and wellness, and youth mentoring. Tommy served as Chairman of the 100 Black Men of Atlanta and served twice as the Chairman of the 100 Black Men of America's Board of Directors. His leadership was instrumental in transforming the organization as a powerful force for Black youth empowerment. Tommy was always looking for ways to help young people reach their full potential and in 1986, he founded the Black Alumni Hall of Fame Foundation, Inc.—an organization that has awarded over \$1.1 million in scholarships to the students of our nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

After sixteen years of government service, Tommy left his position as State Director to pursue his own business interests, including minority and small business development and non-profit organizations. He served as the CEO of the consulting firm TWD, Inc. and the Atlanta Transportation Systems, Inc.; Chairman and CEO of Cornerstone Parking; and Managing Partner of FAD Consulting, LLC. He co-founded the Georgia Association of Minority Entrepreneurs (GAME) to fill a void in the state as an advocacy organization for minority business development. Tommy also co-founded the Greater Atlanta Economic Alliance as a capacity building development organization for the construction and transportation industries.

Tommy was a much sought-after speaker on both a national and international stage to governmental entities, corporations, and educational institutions. He also had many guest appearances on nationally acclaimed television programs to include The Oprah Winfrey Show, CNN, the National Press Club and C-SPAN to name a few.

Because of his advocacy and commitment to community service, Tommy was recognized by several national and international publications to include the 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 May editions of Ebony Magazine and one of its 100 Influential African Americans. The Atlanta Business Chronicle included him as one of its 100 most influential Atlantans from 2001 through 2014. Also, Tommy received numerous awards for his service and advocacy for humankind to include 2008 Community Service Professional of the Year; 2008 FraserNet Community Service Award; 2008 Global Leadership Empowerment Award; Atlanta Business Chronicle 50 Most Admired CEOs, and by the Atlanta Magazine as one of its 500 Most Influential Leaders.

Tommy also gave his time, talent, and treasure to many community organizations to include Vice Chairman of the Board of Grady Memorial Corporation; Chairman of the Board, Friendship Force International; Chairman of the Board, Fulton/Dekalb County Hospital Authority; Chairman of the Board of the Atlanta Business League; Chairman of the National Coalition on Black Civic Participation; Board of Trustees, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University; Board of Trustees, Talladega College; and Board of Trustees, Clark Atlanta University.

On a personal note, Tommy was a friend for many years and, along with his wife, Carole, supported my public service in countless ways. I was blessed with his sage advice and counsel over the years, and the world is a better place because of the life that he led.

Jackie Robinson once said that “a life isn't significant except for its impact on other lives.” There is no doubt that the life of Thomas “Tommy” Dortch, Jr. profoundly impacted countless others. He did so much for so many for so long.

Tommy accomplished much in his life, but none of it would have been possible without the grace of God and the love and support of his wife, Carole, his five children and fourteen grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have known a man with as much grace, class, and dignity as Thomas “Tommy” Dortch, Jr. I ask my colleagues to join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with the nearly 765,000 people of the Second Congressional District in extending our deepest condolences to his family. May they be comforted by their faith, the grace of God, and the Holy Spirit in the days, weeks, and months ahead.

TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST
CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. PATRICK T. McHENRY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring awareness to a lesser-known form of breast cancer in recognition of Triple Negative Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

Breast cancer is a terrible disease that has impacted so many of our loved ones. This year, the American Cancer Society estimates there will be over 10,000 new breast cancer cases, and nearly 1,500 breast cancer-related deaths in North Carolina alone. In fact, more North Carolinians will be diagnosed with breast cancer than any other type of cancer.

Triple Negative Breast Cancer, or TNBC as it is also known, accounts for 15 to 20 percent of breast cancers and is associated with significant psychological and treatment-related burdens. Compared with non-TNBC cancers, TNBC is a more aggressive type of tumor with a faster growth rate and an almost three times higher risk of recurrence. Also, this type of cancer lacks estrogen, progesterone, and human epidermal growth factor receptors, meaning that targeted treatments aren't effective. Due to these factors, early diagnoses are vital. However, TNBC is particularly prevalent in pre-menopausal women, who are often younger than the age that women can access annual mammograms.

These statistics and factors show that breast cancer, and specifically TNBC, is an imperative issue that must be addressed. During Triple Negative Breast Cancer Awareness Month, I ask that we support fundamental research initiatives to help women suffering from this terrible cancer.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I was quarantining after testing positive for COVID-19 and was unable to vote on March 27–29, 2023. Had I been present, I would have voted Nay on the following:

H. Res. 260—Roll Call No. 165;

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

H. Res. 260—Roll Call No. 166;
 Boebert of Colorado Part B Amendment No.
 2—Roll Call No. 167;
 Hern of Oklahoma Part B Amendment No.
 5—Roll Call No. 168;
 Jackson of Texas Part B Amendment No.
 7—Roll Call No. 169;
 Molinaro of New York Part B Amendment
 No. 9—Roll Call No. 170;
 Palmer of Alabama Part B Amendment No.
 10—Roll Call No. 171;
 Perry of Pennsylvania Part B Amendment
 No. 11—Roll Call No. 172; and
 Perry of Pennsylvania Part B Amendment
 No. 12—Roll Call No. 173.
 I would have voted Yea on the following
 bills:
 H.R. 1154—Roll Call No. 163; and
 H.R. 1107—Roll Call No. 164.

RECOGNIZING REVEREND DR.
 EMMETT SCOTT ANITON

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding mentor, dedicated servant leader, Vietnam War Veteran, faithful servant of God, and dear friend of longstanding, Reverend Dr. Emmett Scott Aniton, Jr. for over four decades of service to his congregation at Friendship Missionary Baptist Church. A celebration of his 44th Anniversary at the Church will be held on April 2, 2023 in Columbus, Georgia.

Rev. Emmett Scott Aniton, Jr. was born on March 8, 1940, in Oneonta, Alabama to the union of Mr. Emmett Scott Aniton, Sr. and Mrs. Estella Aniton Woods. He graduated from Southside High School in Etowah County, Alabama and earned his Bachelor of Theology from Selma University in 1964. Shortly thereafter, Rev. Aniton answered his nation's call to service and entered the United States Army, completing a tour of duty in Qui Nho'n Vietnam. He then returned home to Alabama where he matriculated at Alabama A&M University, earning a Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology.

After his service in Vietnam and earning his second college degree, Rev. Aniton first answered God's call to preach the Gospel by becoming the Pastor of First Baptist Church in Jacksonville, Alabama. There, he ministered to the needs of his congregation, christening infants, baptizing believers, performing marriages, and consoling bereaved families, all while developing and honing his skills as a church administrator and inspiring preacher.

In November of 1978, Rev. Aniton accepted the call to become the pastor of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church, and he followed the Holy Spirit to Columbus, Georgia. His pastoral duties began in April of 1979 and he has faithfully and dutifully served for over four decades. Under Rev. Aniton's dynamic and spirit-filled leadership, Friendship Missionary Baptist Church has experienced tremendous growth—spiritually, numerically, and in its building facilities.

Rev. Aniton's outstanding servant leadership did not stop at Friendship Missionary Baptist Church; his impact has been felt throughout the greater Columbus community and beyond.

He has served on the boards of the Pastoral Institute, the Liberty Theatre, the Metro Columbus Urban League, and the Fourth Street Towers. He has served as the President of the Mount Calvary Congress of Christian Education and the Muscogee County Clergy Association; instructor for the General Missionary Baptist Convention, Georgia Congress of Christian Education, and the American Baptist Theological Seminary.

Sir Winston Churchill once said, "You make a living by what you get, but you make a life by what you give." Rev. Emmett Scott Aniton has given of himself over forty years of dedicated service to the glory of God and to his faithful congregation.

Rev. Emmett Scott Aniton has received numerous awards, such as the NAACP Religious Affairs Award, the Rainbow PUSH Coalition Lifetime Achievement Award, the Peace, Unity, Honesty, and Leadership Award; and in May of 2021, received an Honorary Doctor of Divinity Degree from St. Thomas Christian College in Jacksonville, Florida.

Reverend Dr. Aniton has achieved so much in his life, but none of it would have been possible without the grace of God and love and support of his late wife, Mrs. Dorothy Rigby Aniton; his children, Minister Rhonda Aniton Bell, Emmett Scott Aniton III, and Keisha Aniton Simmons; his grandchildren and other family members.

On a personal note, I have been blessed by Rev. Aniton's sage counsel and advice over the four decades that I have known him, and I am proud to call him my friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join my wife, Vivian, and me; along with the more than 765,000 people of Georgia's Second Congressional District, in honoring and commending the Reverend Dr. Emmett Scott Aniton, Jr. for 44 years of dedicated service to Friendship Missionary Baptist Church. Moreover, we pray for God's continued blessings upon him and his family in the weeks, months and years ahead.

HONORING MADELINE PUMARIEGA

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I rise today to recognize Madeline Pumariega whose lifelong dedication toward serving our students and her community has had a resounding impact on South Florida.

A cherished friend and brilliant leader, Madeline Pumariega may have inherited her passion for academics and service excellence from her mother, a Miami-Dade County Public School teacher. Pumariega's enthusiasm only grew while attending Miami Dade College as a student. She is devoted to ensuring that students have a path toward upward economic mobility through educational opportunities. This commitment led her to serve as President and CEO of Take Stock in Children, a statewide nonprofit focused on breaking the cycle of poverty by helping students complete their high school education and advance into post-secondary education and careers.

Her drive to serve and excel was exemplified in her appointment as the first female His-

panic chancellor of the Florida College System (FCS). In that role, she improved several Florida College System schools, helping them to rise in the rankings of U.S. News & World Report and other national measures. During her tenure, Florida was named No. 1 in higher education by U.S. News. In 2019, she became the executive vice president and provost of Tallahassee Community College, where she dutifully and successfully led the school during the unprecedented challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A true trailblazer in academia, Madeline Pumariega's hard work and dedication has culminated in her current role as the President of Miami-Dade College. Under her leadership, Miami-Dade College has flourished, as Madeline has prioritized working with business partners to identify the skills needed by key industries, while tailoring higher education programs to match those needs. This intentional formation of strategic alliances and job pathways between companies and MDC students actively accelerates each graduate's ability to enter the workforce immediately. Her relentless drive to develop leaders and build thriving communities has contributed to numerous successes for students in South Florida and my district.

Mr. Speaker, as a commendable leader in academia, Madeline has proven her unwavering commitment through the success of each student she encounters. It is a privilege to honor this outstanding individual for her service, dedication, and invaluable contributions to the South Florida community today. We all benefit from the successes of the educators in our communities, and I thank Madeline for her work in advancing the futures of thousands of Floridian students.

RECOGNIZING THE FARMERS MARKET AND FOOD BANK LOCAL REVITALIZATION ACT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, access to affordable, nutritious food is essential to leading a long and healthy life. Every day, more and more Americans are buying food locally at farmers' markets for their daily needs. "Local" matters. Supporting local farmers means local food security, lower prices, and fresh local products for people who reside near them.

As food prices have risen, families and seniors have shouldered a heavier burden when shopping at the grocery store. That is why the Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program, and the Women, Infant, and Children Farmers' Market Program are so critical.

For more than 20 years, these programs have connected families and seniors with affordable, locally grown fruits, vegetables, honey, and food produced by neighboring farmers—benefiting everyone in a remarkable partnership.

Recognizing the vital role farmers' markets and roadside stands play in big cities and small towns all across our nation, today I am reintroducing the "Farmers Market and Food Bank Local Revitalization Act" which strengthens and directly brings together local farmers and the people in their communities.

Remember, what America makes and grows, makes and grows America.

HONORING VIETNAM VETERANS DAY

HON. MICHAEL CLOUD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and thank the Vietnam veterans and their families for their service and bravery to defend this country. On Wednesday, we observed Vietnam Veterans Day, a day to pause and remember the sacrifice and heroism of our veterans in one of our country's longest and most difficult conflicts.

We observe National Vietnam Veterans Day on March 29th to pay tribute to the 9 million Americans who served during this era. This year, March 29 is not only National Vietnam Veterans Day, but it is also the 50th anniversary of March 29, 1973, the day the United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam was disestablished, and the day the last U.S. combat troops departed Vietnam. In addition, on and around this same day Hanoi released the last of its acknowledged prisoners of war.

We are blessed to enjoy the freedom and security in this country today because of the sacrifice and service of veterans like these. As elected representatives, we have no higher duty than to ensure our nation's heroes receive the recognition they have earned and to commemorate the 58,000 soldiers that never made it home.

We cannot express our gratitude enough for all the Americans who served in Vietnam. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Vietnam veterans not just on this day, but every day. Our nation is forever in their debt.

BULGARIA ADVANCES ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Elias Gedeon, senior vice president for Westinghouse Energy Systems, for signing a Memorandum of Understanding to commence preparation for the probable deployment of at least one of their AP1000 reactors to Bulgaria's Kozloduy nuclear power plant.

Kozloduy NPP-Newbuild, with chairman Georgy Kirkov, has undertaken the project, implemented March 1st, to build the new reactors at the site, ensure the licensing and structure comply with regulations, while also achieving Bulgaria's nuclear energy goals.

"This cooperative agreement sets us up on a path toward providing both economic and environmental benefits from the Bulgarian people while bolstering the country's energy security," stated David Durham, Energy Systems President for Westinghouse.

As chairman of the Bulgarian Caucus, I appreciate President of Bulgaria Rumen Radev on the significant development made towards reaching the country's nuclear energy goals.

RECOGNIZING PETE REED

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise along with my colleague, Rep. FRANK PALONE, to honor the life and selfless service of Pete Reed. Pete was a beloved part of the Bordentown, New Jersey community. He was a Marine Corps veteran who was killed in Ukraine last month while volunteering on a humanitarian mission. Pete was in Ukraine providing medical care to injured Ukrainian servicemembers and civilians, putting his own life in danger to try and save others, when he was killed in a missile strike.

Pete dedicated his life to helping people in need. In the Marine Corps, Pete did two tours in Helmand, Afghanistan. Following his service, he joined Team Rubicon to help his neighbors recover from Superstorm Sandy and ended up beginning a new career as a paramedic.

His wife Alex described Pete as always placing others' needs above his own and committing himself and serving to benefit others. Pete was also highly involved in the founding of Global Response Medicine, to provide emergency medical care for "the world's most vulnerable people in the midst of conflict, war, or disaster." That same drive to serve is what took Pete to Ukraine, to help people who were under siege by one man's egotistical quest for warmongering.

Pete was a kind soul who inspired the people around him and brought peace and calm to the people he touched. We were lucky to have Pete as part of our community. His courage and compassion are examples that we all can and should follow in our own lives. Our sympathies are with Alex, Pete's entire family, his friends, and for anyone who knew him and are grieving for his loss. It's clear that he had a profound impact on New Jersey and on the world. Pete will be missed.

HONORING IRVIN LEWIS COIN

HON. GREG STANTON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Irvin Lewis Coin—an educator, philanthropist, and community leader in my home state of Arizona. Irvin was a member of the Hopi Tribe and devoted his life to ensuring that young people, regardless of their background or social status, had the opportunity to pursue higher education. Throughout his 40-year career, he helped change the lives of many—and my state, and our nation, is a better place because of him.

Irvin grew up in a one-bedroom house just steps away from the railroad tracks along the historic Route 66 in Winslow. Early in life, he learned to play the trumpet—and he was good at it too. His musical talent helped him earn a scholarship to Arizona State University in Tempe, and he graduated in 1958 with a bachelor's degree in education. Irvin began teaching in public high schools in the Phoenix area, and after earning his master's degree,

he became the first director of ASU TRIO, where he laid the groundwork for ASU's TRIO Programs at the university. Because of his work, thousands of low-income, first-generation college students and students with disabilities have been empowered with the tools to achieve their highest aspirations.

Irvin also served as the president of the Western Association of Educational Opportunity Personnel Board of Directors, where he worked to ensure educational opportunities through the members that represented the TRIO program personnel. He strived to create what he called "an army of leaders whose purpose is to change the world." Today, students and teachers across the nation benefit from Irvin's philanthropy—and his visionary leadership has created intergenerational prosperity and opportunity for families in Arizona.

Arizona owes a debt of gratitude to Irvin, who we lost at the age of 82 on February 24. His commitment to making a difference in the lives of others will be felt for generations to come. In this spirit of gratitude and remembrance, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Irvin Lewis Coin.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHARLIE DOWD

HON. RYAN K. ZINKE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Speaker, Montana and Americans everywhere lost a great patriot, warrior, and servant with the passing of Mr. Charles A. "Charlie" Dowd, radioman, U.S. Navy.

Born in Rochester, NY, and later calling Montana home, Charlie was the son of a World War I veteran and enlisted in the Navy while he was in high school. At age 17 he received his orders and was assigned to duty at Pearl Harbor. On the evening of December 6, 1941, Dowd reported for duty at 2330. He worked through the night before returning to his barracks at daybreak.

Dowd awoke to America under attack. In just his T-shirt and boxer shorts he grabbed his rifle and brass and took position on the roof. He fired so many rounds at attacking Japanese combatants that his rifle barrel burned like his anger. As Dowd recalled some years later, "I didn't have any fear at the time," he said. "We were angry." It was that courage and anger and love of country that eventually led us to victory in the Pacific and Europe.

There were 2,403 service members and civilians who died that day, and 14 of them were from Montana. As one of the few survivors on the attack at Pearl Harbor, he continued his military service on vessels in the Pacific Theater in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea until the end of the war and was discharged in 1945.

For his military service, he was awarded multiple Bronze Stars and several other commendations.

I had the honor of visiting Dowd over the years. Listening to his stories and the stories of the men he served with are humbling and moving. More than 70 years later at 99 years old, he could still tap to the messages he sent as a radioman in Morse code on the table we visited on in Anaconda.

In Charlie's time after war, he continued his second life of service as a high school teacher for building trades where he filled young minds with memories they still talk about today. He leaned into his passion as a sportsman by spending time hunting, fishing, and writing a weekly column named 'The Wild Side' which became a staple for the Western Montana community.

Charlie's life with his wife Clara was the epitome of the American dream and our state was made a better place because they called it home. History will know Charlie Dowd as one of the last living survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor, a Montana legend, and true American hero.

INTRODUCTION OF THE VETERANS EQUAL ACCESS ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, today Representative MAST and I introduced the Veterans Equal Access Act. This legislation would provide equal access to state-legal medical marijuana for veterans participating in Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) health care. It ends the harmful VA prohibition on doctors and health care providers giving opinions or recommendations on, or completing forms for, state-legal medical marijuana programs.

U.S. cannabis laws are broken, including our laws that govern veterans' access to medical cannabis. Many veterans report using cannabis for medical purposes as a substitute for prescription drugs. The VA National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) has acknowledged that veterans use cannabis to relieve symptoms of PTSD, and that in many states PTSD is a qualifying condition for enrollment in medical cannabis programs.

Most states with state-legal medical cannabis programs require some sort of recommendation or approval from a medical provider for patients to enroll in the program. However, VA policy prevents VA physicians and care providers from any participation, including helping with the required paperwork or forms.

This forces veterans to seek care outside of the VA system to receive medical cannabis recommendations, which can interrupt continuity of care, lead to mistakes or gaps in care, and require veterans to pay out of pocket for additional physician visits. VA physicians should not be denied the ability to offer a recommendation that they think may meet the needs of their patients. And veterans should not be forced outside the VA system to seek treatment that is legal in their state.

The Veterans Equal Access Act would allow VA doctors and healthcare providers to give their opinions or recommendations on medical cannabis and to complete forms in compliance with state-legal medical marijuana programs.

I look forward to working with my co-leads, Representative BRIAN MAST and Senators JACKY ROSEN, and my colleagues in the House and Senate to enact this legislation and provide equal access to state-legal medical cannabis for our veterans participating in VA health care.

HONORING THE SOUTH HAMPTON ROADS BAR ASSOCIATION ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the South Hampton Roads Bar Association on its 100th Anniversary.

The South Hampton Roads Bar Association, initially called the Tidewater Bar Association, was formed in October 1923 to empower African American attorneys in the Hampton Roads region of Virginia. Members of the association promoted the advancement of African Americans in the Commonwealth of Virginia and fought against the unjust practices of segregation and racial discrimination.

As one of the oldest African American bar associations in the nation, the South Hampton Roads Bar Association remains active and supports racial equality within the legal community in the Hampton Roads area. It is comprised of members that have distinguished themselves as devoted Commonwealth Attorneys, state and federal judges, members of the Virginia General Assembly and city councils. Through their present work, they are continuing the legacy of the founding members to strive towards racial equality and to build a community focused on opportunities for all.

I want to thank Attorney W. Marcus Scriven, the current President of the South Hampton Roads Bar Association, for his leadership and dedication to the organization's mission. I also want to thank all prior presidents and the many African American legal professionals who laid the foundation for this association to thrive for so long.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to congratulate the member of the South Hampton Roads Bar Association on the many hard-fought battles won since their inception 100 years ago and wish them many more years of success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call No. 167, I mistakenly voted no when I intended to vote yes.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER L.C. "BUCKSHOT" SMITH

HON. BRUCE WESTERMAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished career of long-time law enforcement Officer L.C. "Buckshot" Smith of the Camden Police Department. This week, at 93 years old, Officer Smith will be retiring after over 60 years of invaluable service to the people of Camden, Arkansas.

Officer Smith's dedication to protecting and serving the people of his community goes deeper than just his badge; it's in his heart. His true character has been evident through the relationships he's built within the community he's served for so long. Throughout his record-long career, Officer Smith has treated everyone in Camden with the utmost fairness and respect. He's held the nickname "Buckshot" for most of his life, and everyone in Camden knows him as such.

While he will surely be missed by the Camden Police Department, his 60-plus years of service will be remembered forever. Officer Smith is a beloved member of the community, and his legacy will go down in history as one that was built on the Golden Rule to treat others as you would want to be treated.

I'm proud to recognize Officer L.C. "Buckshot" Smith for his historic career in law enforcement, and I want to thank him for making such a deep and lasting impact on his community, the 4th District of Arkansas, and our country. I hope his record of service will be an inspiration to all who follow in his footsteps.

HONORING YVETTE BENARROCH

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 2023

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I rise today to recognize Yvette Benarroch whose lifelong dedication toward serving her country and her community has had a significant impact on Southwest Florida.

Born in Luquillo, Puerto Rico, Yvette began her time in public service in the United States Air Force, serving in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm before returning to Puerto Rico. After earning her bachelor's degree in marketing from Interamerican University of Puerto Rico and attaining her master's degree in marketing from Southern New Hampshire University, Yvette began her professional career in public relations and education. She later became a successful entrepreneur.

However, Yvette never lost her servant-leader spirit inspired by her time in service to her country. She maintains that her "service to her country has no expiration date." Since moving to Naples, Florida in 2003, Yvette has served as a volunteer and board member in various local nonprofit organizations, further investing in her community by coordinating several hurricane relief efforts and food collection drives. When her community needed her the most, Yvette was always there. Yvette's staunch commitment toward helping her community has been both an inspiration and a blessing to those around her.

Motivated by her love of country, her conservative values, and her dedication to service, Yvette soon found herself involved in local, state, and federal politics. Additionally, Yvette also served as Vice Chairwoman for the Collier County GOP from 2020 to 2022 and was a former State Vice Chairwoman for the Republican National Hispanic Assembly of Florida. Today, she is the second Vice President for the Florida Federation of Republican Women.

Yvette's persistent drive to continue her involvement in her community, specifically in

Collier County, demonstrates her character and profound love for her country. Throughout her distinguished career and service, she has educated, motivated, engaged, and empowered other women and American Hispanics. She has inspired others to become leaders in politics and civic engagement. Yvette is a grassroots leader and conservative activist whose impact extends through Southwest Florida and beyond. Somehow, in addition to Yvette's work, she finds the time to play tennis, ballroom dance, and spend time with her husband, two sons, and their loyal golden retrievers Rocky and Lucky.

Mr. Speaker, as a lifelong public servant and true patriot, Yvette has proven time and time again her unwavering commitment to the community. It is a privilege to honor her today, and to thank her for her dedication, hard work, and service on behalf of our community and country.

LOWER ENERGY COSTS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 2023

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1) to lower energy costs by increasing American energy production, exports, infrastructure, and critical minerals processing, by promoting transparency, accountability, permitting, and production of American resources, and by improving water quality certification and energy projects, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I am here today to voice my strong opposition to H.R. 1—because it will not and never could lower energy costs, and it is not taking the long view of where this Nation must go to reach true energy independence.

Too often when policy makers talk about energy there are too many sound bites and not enough balanced common-sense approaches to our Nation's energy future.

The economy and energy consumption are critically linked to each other because economic activity requires energy consumption.

We all know that the booming economy under President Biden has led to energy demand increases and that the war in Ukraine although far from our shores has impacted global energy supply and as a consequence the price of energy.

President Biden took decisive action that has led to the sixth consecutive month of reductions in inflation across the entire economy and includes prices at gas pumps.

Democrats who took decisive action in the 117th Congress to take control of United States' energy future made major investments in renewable energy that is creating jobs, lowering the cost of energy and putting American consumers first.

The oil and gas industries fueled the economic growth and global success of the United States in the last century and without a doubt bolstered the economy that created the largest middle class in our Nation's history.

Oil and gas today and into the near future will continue to play an important role in the

Nation's strategic and economic interest well into this century.

It is important to note that some of the big wins from the Inflation Reduction Law will be the oil and gas industries, which has made significant investments in renewable energy already.

It is a simple fact that the owners and operators of the energy delivery infrastructure in the United States—the pipelines, electric power grids, and gasoline distribution hubs that supply energy to an overwhelming majority of homes and businesses in the United States is not going to change anytime soon.

The Inflation Reduction Law included multiple oil and gas leasing reforms to reflect today's pursuit of offshore oil and gas exploration while at the same time incentivizing the pursuit of wind and solar by the oil and gas industry.

The Inflation Reduction Law will issue in the Energy Age that will bridge the gap between the old and the new forms of energy that will continue to fuel the American economy.

This is not nor should it be viewed as a war against the old and new forms of energy but a bridge that will allow a smooth transition to the many facets of energy provision that will mean prosperity and jobs, while providing low-cost affordable energy for all people.

My greatest concern is that H.R. 1, if it becomes law, would roll back, important reforms by lowering royalty rates, repealing interest fees, and reinstating noncompetitive leasing.

H.R. 1 rubber-stamps the construction of new natural gas pipelines—which is already frighteningly easy—while shutting every agency, apart from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, out of the review process.

Natural gas is a viable and important component of energy security for the United States, but its extraction, processing, and delivery to consumers does come with risks.

Natural gas in its raw form is odorless and colorless—an odor is added so that people can detect its presence and respond to the threat before it is too late.

It is important that safeguards remain in place regarding exploration to protect gas field workers and people who may be in the vicinity of exploration activities.

H.R. 1, also poses risks to the United States strategic interest because it removes the requirement that Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) exports be determined to be in the public interest before being sent overseas, tearing down guardrails that prevent our adversaries from purchasing more of our energy to use against us.

H.R. 1 poses risks to our national parks and public treasures because it would bypass the local and public interest in national lands by allowing oil and gas lease sales even if there is no national interest to support approval of the sale of mineral leases on these lands.

The sale of leases on land that is owned by the American people should solely be in the interest of the people of the United States and this can be determined by identifying that there are no nonpublic sources of oil and gas to meet demand.

The Nation is on the road toward a smooth transition to other forms of energy to complement its use of oil and gas that will result in a balance of energy options for a more stable, more affordable, and reliable energy supply.

The Nation's current mining law is over 150 years old and does need updating, but it

should be done so with all stakeholders at the table with a win-win approach.

H.R. 1 makes this dangerous status quo worse.

H.R. 1 allows mining on public land and the dumping of toxic mining waste as the “highest and best use” of those lands, which means the lands will not be suitable for a return to public use without a significant investment by taxpayers to cleanup and restore it to a natural state.

I am not saying that all mining or exploration companies will follow the letter of the law—in H.R. 1 should it become law, but if only a few mining leases leave mining waste on public land and are so reckless as to not restore land to its original state the damage would be significant.

H.R. 1 would also allow extraction of valuable minerals without paying the owners of the land—the American people in strict violation of every principle of oil and gas leasing.

Private property owners who lease for oil and gas exploration expect to be compensated for the lease of their land—the American taxpayer should not expect any less from the lease of their public land held by the Federal government.

Letting mining companies continue to extract valuable minerals from public lands without paying anything to the American people is establishing a dangerous precedent for private landowners with minerals, oil, or gas—one that I am sure the people in Texas, Alaska and other high exploration states would take offense over.

To date, mining companies—many of which are foreign-owned—have already extracted an estimated \$300 billion in minerals from public lands and caused untold damage, without paying a single dime to American taxpayers.

H.R. 1 does nothing to improve tribal consultation, even though the vast majority of minerals needed for clean energy are located within 35 miles of tribal lands.

The Nation is in the process of transitioning from primary relying on oil and as a source of energy to alternative sources.

The transition from fossil fuels to low-carbon energy sources will depend heavily on the adoption of critical minerals.

Our Nation's clean energy transition will require new minerals, but mining must not come at the cost of our health, our environment, or our special places.

I am very committed to—making sure that the emergence and adoption of new energy sources does not leave environmental victims along the way.

I am aware of one company, Critical Mineral Refining (CMR) of Houston Texas, that has made environmentally sound extraction, transporting and mining of critical minerals its core mission.

CMR's process has been certified by the Environmental Protection Agency as environmentally neutral technology—which means that there is no harm to the water, soil, or air.

Today, as we work to bring new forms of energy to the marketplace and because there are technologies that are cleaner and safer to conduct energy extraction, transportation, and refining these approaches should be adopted as industry standards.

The application of this knowledge to critical minerals will prevent sickness, accidents, and deaths due to antiquated approaches to mining and refining being applied to rare earth

minerals that are needed in solar and wind energy production.

The extraction, transport, and refining of critical minerals could increase sixfold by 2050, according to one scenario by the International Energy Agency.

Industries, consumers, and the nation needs to prepare for the boom that is coming from the emergence of critical minerals into the marketplace.

By value this market could surpass \$400 billion, exceeding the value of all of the coal extracted in 2020.

We must reform our outdated mining system to raise the bar for mining both in the U.S. and across the globe in preparation for this new entrant into the energy marketplace.

Helping critical minerals emerge and guarding its orderly introduction into our commercial sectors is a major objective of the United States to minimize externalities that often accompany extraction-based enterprises that too often rely upon complex global supply chains.

The city of Houston—through Hurricane Harvey's flood waters, Winter Storm Uri's electric grid failures, and other climatic events has experienced the early effects of the climate crisis.

Critical infrastructure like the electric grid and water systems must be resilient enough to withstand extreme weather events.

This is only the beginning, but it is not too late to get the nation and the economy on the right track to combat the most potent threat to our national economy—climate related weather changes.

Climate related weather change cost the U.S. \$169.8 billion last year—a \$14 billion increase from 2021 and a \$55 billion increase from 2020.

All the data shows us that the climate crisis is worsening.

If Republicans cared about the economy as much as they claim, they would invest in science-based, clean energy solutions.

Rolling back of the IRA will have severe consequences, costing the U.S. trillions in economic growth and hundreds of thousands of dollars in jobs.

Climate related weather change is the culprit of natural disasters across the U.S. that have killed nearly 3,800 people and caused significant structural damage. In 2022, U.S. wildfires caused by extreme drought and rising temperatures burned a record number of acres and surpassed the 10-year average.

Last week, a new UN report found that the world will be unable to limit global warming by 1.5 degrees Celsius by the early 2030's. The report also found that global average temperatures could warm by 3.2 degrees Celsius by the end of the century causing seven feet of sea level rise by the end of the century.

Clean energy, joining the contribution of legacy energy sources, is the future for our work-

force sector. Despite fossil fuel production rising by 33 percent since 2014, employment in the fossil fuel industry has declined 34 percent since 2014. Through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, House Democrats are creating nearly 360,000 jobs by the end of this year and 660,000 jobs by the end of 2025.

H.R. 1 masquerades as "energy security" when in reality it only sets the stage for actions by less responsible oil and gas energy providers to put at risk communities that may face higher risks for chemical disasters, more toxic air, more unsafe drinking water, and substantially weaker environmental and public health protections.

The bill also blocks lawsuits from anyone who did not participate in public comment periods (which are also shortened by the bill).

H.R. 1 is drafted so broadly that it exempts all so-called "critical energy resource" facilities—such as petroleum refineries that release air toxics like benzene and use hydrofluoric acid linked to catastrophic chemical disasters—from commonsense Clean Air Act and hazardous waste permitting requirements.

It also shamelessly grants these facilities amnesty for any violations of federal, state, or local environmental law.

H.R. 1 completely erodes the new chemicals review process under the bipartisan Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), allowing new chemicals—even PFAS—on the market without any consideration of safety.

Chemicals in the wrong hands can be weapons that are used to wreak havoc in unsuspecting communities, which can pose threats to homeland security.

Because of these concerns both Republicans and Democrats joined efforts to pass the bipartisan basis in the 2016 TSCA reform law.

The only "permitting reform" in H.R. 1 is the gutting of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), a bulwark within federal law governing agency regulations of activities that directly impact people to provide meaningful oversight of processes that pose risks to life, health, safety, community welfare and vulnerable persons that include children, the elderly, the disabled and minorities.

As industry representatives have already said, this attack on NEPA will not help accelerate the energy projects we need; less than 1 percent of projects even go through NEPA's full, detailed environmental review.

One important point to note to people on both sides of the debate—major oil and gas producers do not hate all regulations—they depend on regulations to keep bad actors and poor command and control processes from putting the environment or communities at risk.

Every time there is an accident involving oil, gas, or chemical processes it puts every company and refiner under the spotlight regardless

of the work that has been done and continues to be done to get the job right for the environment, workers, and communities.

H.R. 1 weakens enforcement of nearly all environmental and public health laws by dramatically limiting the statute of limitations for unlawful permit decisions—like those required by the Clean Air Act or Clean Water Act—to 120 days.

Limiting public comment is stopping communities from learning about and communicating their views on government permitting activity—that would like result in actions not in the public interest.

Federal regulatory process delays are caused by a lack of agency resources and staff capacity.

Fortunately, Democrats already passed more than \$1 billion in the IRA for federal agency permitting offices, which will address this issue and is expected to drastically shrink the timelines for permitting.

H.R. 1 codifies the reckless, extreme Trump-era NEPA regulations, which were widely opposed by House Democrats, into law.

These changes prohibit agencies from properly considering climate change and the cumulative impacts of multiple sources of pollution in permitting decisions, among other bad provisions.

H.R. 1 arbitrarily shortens public comment periods for environmental reviews under NEPA and even allows polluters to conduct their own reviews, creating an obvious conflict of interest.

It also requires that these reviews "meet the goals of the [project] applicant," instead of the public's interest.

Outside of NEPA, H.R. 1 allows the owners and operators of "critical energy recourse facilities" to bypass public health and environmental safety standards built into the permitting process, directly endangering the safety of the workers and communities near these facilities.

H.R. 1 also undermines Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, which empowers states and Tribes to holistically protect their lakes, rivers, streams, and other bodies of water from development.

Native people have and continue to be guardian of the land, water, and air whose rights on tribal land must be respected.

Energy independence is within our grasp—and so is cleaner, water, air, and soil.

We should not treat the environment or people as if they are expendable.

To meet this challenge of energy independence, we must stay the course of the Inflation Reduction Law and move ahead in modernizing and increasing the capacity of federal permitting offices, and reform the transmission planning and cost allocation process.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1061–S1112

Measures Introduced: Ninety-seven bills and twenty-one resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1068–1164, S.J. Res. 23–24, and S. Res. 139–157.

Pages S1088–92

Measures Passed:

Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act: Committee on Veterans' Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 777, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2023, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and the bill was then passed.

Pages S1066–69

National Women in Agriculture Day: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 120, designating March 23, 2023, as "National Women in Agriculture Day", and the resolution was then agreed to.

Page S1081

Recognizing American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Women: Senate agreed to S. Res. 148, recognizing the heritage, culture, and contributions of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women in the United States.

Page S1081

National Asbestos Awareness Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 149, designating the first week of April 2023 as "National Asbestos Awareness Week".

Page S1081

Honoring the Victims of the Covenant School Attack: Senate agreed to S. Res. 150, honoring the memories of the victims of the senseless attack at the Covenant School on March 27, 2023.

Page S1081

Administrative False Claims Act: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. 659, to amend chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code, relating to civil remedies, and the bill was then passed.

Pages S1081–82

Measures Considered:

Fire Grants and Safety Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of S. 870, to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pages S1062–66, S1079

Pending:

Schumer Amendment No. 58, to add an effective date.

Page S1063

Prior to the consideration of this measure today, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill.

Page S1063

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Page S1063

A motion was entered to close further debate on the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Amy Lefkowitz Solomon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Page S1079

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the filing deadline for first degree amendments to the bill be at 3:30 p.m., on Monday, April 17, 2023.

Page S1110

Pro Forma Sessions—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senate adjourn, to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Monday, April 3, 2023, at 12 noon; Thursday, April 6, 2023, at 10 a.m.; Monday, April 10, 2023 at 11:30 a.m.; and Thursday, April 13, 2023, at 8:45 a.m.; and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, April 13, 2023, it next convene at 3 p.m., on Monday, April 17, 2023.

Page S1110

Plumb Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Radha Iyengar Plumb, of New York, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Page S1078

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, March 30, 2023, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, April 17, 2023. **Page S1078**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1078**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, April 17, 2023, Senate resume consideration of the nomination, and that all motions to invoke cloture filed during the session of Thursday, March 30, 2023, ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, April 17, 2023. **Page S1110**

Solomon Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Amy Lefkowitz Solomon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General. **Page S1079**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Radha Iyengar Plumb, of New York, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense. **Page S1079**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S1078**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1079**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 67 yeas to 26 nays (Vote No. EX. 81), Richard R. Verma, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources. **Pages S1069–70**

By 63 yeas to 27 nays (Vote No. EX. 82), Laura Taylor-Kale, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense. **Page S1075**

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force. **Pages S1079–80**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Douglas Dziak, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for the remainder of the term expiring October 26, 2024.

Nisha Desai Biswal, of Virginia, to be Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation.

Herro Mustafa Garg, of California, to be Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Richard H. Riley IV, of California, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Somalia.

Mark Toner, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Liberia.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

5 Army nominations in the rank of general.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.

2 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Foreign Service. **Pages S1110–11**

Nominations Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nominations:

Gigi B. Sohn, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of five years from July 1, 2021, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2023.

Phillip A. Washington, of Illinois, to be Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration for the term of five years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2023. **Page S1112**

Messages from the House: **Pages S1087–88**

Executive Communications: **Page S1088**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S1092–93**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S1093–S1108**

Additional Statements: **Pages S1085–87**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S1108–09**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S1109–10**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S1110**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—82) **Pages S1069–70, S1075**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:26 p.m., until 12 noon on Monday, April 3, 2023. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S1110.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

FARM BILL

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Subcommittee on Conservation, Climate, Forestry, and Natural Resources, to hold hearings to examine forestry in the Farm Bill, focusing on the importance of America's forests, after receiving testimony from

Tony Cheng, Colorado State University Forest Restoration Institute, Fort Collins; Troy Harris, Jamestown, L.P., Atlanta, Georgia; Jason Hartman, National Association of State Foresters, Manhattan, Kansas; Jim Neiman, Neiman Enterprises, Hulett, Wyoming; and Sally Palmer, The Nature Conservancy, Nashville, Tennessee.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded open and closed hearings to examine the posture of the Department of the Army in review of the Defense Authorization Request for Fiscal Year 2024 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Christine E. Wormuth, Secretary, and General James C. McConville, USA, Chief of Staff, both of the Army, Department of Defense.

PETROCHEMICALS TO WASTE

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Chemical Safety, Waste Management, Environmental Justice, and Regulatory Oversight concluded a hearing to examine petrochemicals to waste, focusing on the lifecycle, environmental, and climate effects of plastic, after receiving testimony from Arvind P. Ravikumar, University of Texas Energy Emissions Modeling and Data Lab, Austin; Chelsea Rochman, University of Toronto Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and Hota GangaRao, West Virginia University Wadsworth Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Morgantown.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG SUPPLY CHAIN

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine pharmacy benefit managers and the prescription drug supply chain, focusing on the impact

on patients and taxpayers, after receiving testimony from Robin Feldman, University of California College of the Law, San Francisco; Karen Van Nuys, University of Southern California Leonard D. Schaeffer Center for Health Policy and Economics, Los Angeles; Lawton Robert Burns, University of Pennsylvania Wharton School, Philadelphia; Jonathan Levitt, Frier Levitt Attorneys at Law, Pine Brook, New Jersey; and Matthew Gibbs, Capital Rx Inc., New York, New York.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Nicole D. Theriot, of Louisiana, to be Ambassador to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Ann Marie Yastishock, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Solomon Islands and Ambassador to the Republic of Vanuatu, Robin Dunnigan, of California, to be Ambassador to Georgia, who was introduced by Senator Sullivan, and David J. Kostelancik, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Albania, all of the Department of State, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

GUARDIANSHIP

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine guardianship and alternatives, focusing on protection and empowerment, after receiving testimony from Nick Parker, Indiana Adult Guardianship Office, Indianapolis; Karrie A. Shogren, Kansas University Center on Developmental Disabilities, Lawrence; Tina Paone, Lansdale, Pennsylvania; and Ryan H. King and Susie King, both of Washington, D.C.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 58 public bills, H.R. 12, 2400–2456; and 14 resolutions, H.J. Res. 46–49; H. Con. Res. 31–32; and H. Res. 266–273, were introduced. **Pages H1689–93**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H1695–96**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows: H.R. 1376. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating

to the origin of COVID–19, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 118–32, Part 1). **Page H1689**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Flood to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H1661**

Lower Energy Costs Act: The House passed H.R. 1, to lower energy costs by increasing American energy production, exports, infrastructure, and critical

minerals processing, by promoting transparency, accountability, permitting, and production of American resources, and by improving water quality certification and energy projects, by a yea-and-nay vote of 225 yeas to 204 nays, Roll No. 182. Consideration began Tuesday, March 28th. **Pages H1662–78**

Rejected the Porter motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources, by a yea-and-nay vote of 207 yeas to 222 nays, Roll No. 181. **Pages H1677–78**

Agreed to:

Ogles amendment (No. 30 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that expresses the Sense of Congress that the royalty rate for onshore Federal oil and gas leases be 12.5%; **Page H1662–64**

Perry amendment (No. 32 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that adds a prohibition to sec. 20209 on contributions from CCP entities; **Page H1665**

Perry amendment (No. 33 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that adds a reporting requirement to sec. 20209 on non-Federal entities; **Pages H1665–66**

Graves (LA) amendment (No. 37 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that provides regulatory certainty by explicitly authorizing the common practice of NPDES general permits and providing for continuances during times of administrative delay; **Pages H1670–72**

Westerman amendment (No. 20 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that was debated on March 29th that prohibits the Communist Party of China (or a person acting on behalf of the Communist Party of China) from acquiring any interest with respect to American farmland or any lands used for American renewable energy production (by a recorded vote of 407 yeas to 26 noes, Roll No. 174); **Pages H1672–73**

Leger Fernandez amendment (No. 25 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that was debated on March 29th that requires each local unit of the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and Forest Service to develop a plan to disseminate and advertise open civil service positions with functions relating to permitting and natural resources in their offices; each plan shall include outreach to local high schools, community colleges, institutions of higher education, and any other relevant institutions (by a recorded vote of 323 yeas to 109 noes, Roll No. 175); **Pages H1673–74**

Ogles amendment (No. 31 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that provides that any entity subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China, or any entity that is owned by the Government of the People's Republic of China may not acquire any interest with respect to lands leased for oil or gas under the Mineral Leasing Act, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and

may not acquire claims subject to the General Mining Law of 1872 (by a recorded vote of 405 yeas to 24 noes, Roll No. 177); **Pages H1674–75**

Smith (NJ) amendment (No. 35 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that requires a Government Accountability Office study of sufficiency of the environmental review process for offshore wind (by a recorded vote of 244 yeas to 189 noes, Roll No. 179); and **Pages H1668–69, H1676**

Van Drew amendment (No. 36 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that requires the Government Accountability Office to publish a report on all potential adverse effects of wind energy development in the North Atlantic Planning Area (by a recorded vote of 220 yeas to 213 noes, Roll No. 180). **Pages H1669–70, H1676–77**

Rejected:

Levin amendment (No. 26 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that was debated on March 29th that sought to strike Title V of Division B, to prevent the bill from repealing the Inflation Reduction Act's reforms to the oil and gas leasing program (by a recorded vote of 205 yeas to 228 noes, Roll No. 176); and **Page H1674**

Perry amendment (No. 34 printed in part B of H. Rept. 118–30) that sought to add to sec. 20305 an exception for certain actions under the Defense Production Act (by a recorded vote of 201 yeas to 230 noes, Roll No. 178). **Pages H1666–68, H1675–76**

Agreed by unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 1, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering and cross-referencing, and the insertion of appropriate headings. **Page H1678**

H. Res. 260, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) was agreed to Tuesday, March 28th.

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, April 3rd. **Page H1678**

Work Period Designation: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated the period from Friday, March 31, 2023, through Sunday, April 17, 2023, as a “district work period” under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5. **Page H1679**

Smithsonian American Women's History Museum Council—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following individual on the part of the House to the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum Council: Mrs. Martha Hill of Little Rock, Arkansas. **Page H1679**

Senate Referrals: S. 316 was held at the desk. S. 777 was held at the desk. **Page H1679**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H1679.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes and seven recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1672–73, H1673–74, H1674, H1674–75, H1675–76, H1676, H1676–77, H1677–78, and H1678.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 1:32 p.m.

Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Department of Agriculture. Testimony was heard from John Rapp, Director, Office of Budget and Program Analysis, Department of Agriculture; and Thomas Vilsack, Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Schrier and Landsman.

CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS: CONFLICT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Cyber, Information Technologies, and Innovation held a hearing entitled “Cyberspace Operations: Conflict in the 21st Century”. Testimony was heard from John F. Plumb, Principal Cyber Advisor to the Secretary of Defense, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy, Department of Defense; and General Paul M. Nakasone, U.S. Army, Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, Department of Defense.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ANIMAL DRUG USER FEE PROGRAMS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Reauthorization of the Animal Drug User Fee Programs”. Testimony was heard from Tracey Forfa, Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

HEARING ON THE WEAPONIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Committee on the Judiciary: Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government held

a hearing entitled “Hearing on the Weaponization of the Federal Government”. Testimony was heard from Senator Schmitt; Jeff Landry, Attorney General, Louisiana; D. John Sauer, Special Assistant Attorney General, Louisiana Department of Justice; and a public witness.

FAA REAUTHORIZATION: HARNESSING THE EVOLUTION OF FLIGHT TO DELIVER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing entitled “FAA Reauthorization: Harnessing the Evolution of Flight to Deliver for the American People”. Testimony was heard from Roxana Kennedy, Chief of Police, Chula Vista, California; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing on H.R. 291, the “Vaccine Discharge Parity Act”; H.R. 645, the “Healthy Foundations for Homeless Veterans Act”; H.R. 728, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans’ Employment and Training to carry out a pilot program on short-term programs for veterans; H.R. 746, the “Streamlining Aviation for Eligible Veterans Act”; H.R. 1169, the “VA E-Notification Enhancement Act”; legislation on the Protect Military Dependents Act; legislation on the Filipino Education Fairness Act; legislation on the Get Rewarding Outdoor Work for our Veterans Act; legislation on the Ensure Military Personnel Learn Opportunities Yielding Vocations that Employ Transitioning Servicemembers Act; legislation on the VET–TEC Authorization Act of 2023; and legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that educational assistance paid under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs to an individual who pursued a program or course of education that was suspended or terminated by reason of a determination of fraud shall not be charged against the entitlement of the individual, and for other purposes. Testimony was heard from the following Department of Veterans Affairs officials: Joseph Garcia, Executive Director of Education Service; Keith Harris, Senior Executive Homelessness Agent; Nick Pamperin, Executive Director of Veteran Readiness and Employment; and public witnesses.

BUDGET HEARING ON THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Budget Hearing on the Office of the Director of National Intelligence”. This hearing was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 3, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

12 noon, Monday, April 3

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Monday, April 3

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will meet in pro forma session.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 2 p.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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Congressional Record

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